THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW!"

NO. 6. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860. VOL. II.

THE
MOUNTAINEER
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY.

OFFICE—North-West Room of COUNCIL HOUSE, in the Basement Story.

JAMES FERGUSON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: $6 per Annum in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

[Ten lines, or less, constitute One Square.]

One Square, each insertion	$1 00
Every additional Square	50
One Square for Three months	10 00
Every additional Square	5 00

Arrangements must be made for the payment of all Advertisements previous to insertion.

Poetry.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S SONG.

Do not mind my crying, Papa, I am not crying for pain.
Do not mind my shaking, Papa, I am not shaking with fear;
Though the wild wild wind is hideous to hear,
And I see the snow and the rain.
When will you come back again,
Papa, Papa!

Somebody else that you love, Papa,
Somebody else that you dearly love,
Is weary, like me, because you're away.
Sometimes I see her lips tremble and move,
And I seem to know what they're going to say;
And every day, and all the long day,
I long to cry, "Oh, Mamma, mamma,
When will Papa come back again?"
But before I can say it I see the pain
Creeping on her white white cheek,
As the sweet sad sunshine creeps up the white wall,
And then I am sorry, and fear to speak;
And slowly the pain goes out of her cheek,
As the sad sweet sunshine goes from the wall.
Oh, I wish I were grown up wise and tall,
That I might throw my arms round her neck
And say, "Dear Mamma, oh, what is it all
That I see and see, and do not see,
In your white white face all the livelong day!"
But she hides her grief from a child like me.
When will you come back again,
Papa, Papa!

Where were you going, Papa, Papa?
All this long while have you been on the sea?
When she looks as if she saw far away,
Is she thinking of you, and what does she see?
Are the white sails blowing,
And the blue men rowing,
And are you standing on the white deck
Where we saw you stand till the ship grew gray,
And we watched and watched till the ship was a speck,
And the dark came first to you far away?
I wish I could see what she can see,
But she hides her grief from a child like me.
When will you come back again,
Papa, Papa?

Don't you remember, Papa, Papa,
How we used to sit by the fire, all three,
And she told me tales while I sat on her knee,
And heard the winter winds roar down the street,
And knock like men at the window pane;
And the louder they roared, oh, it seemed more sweet
To be warm and warm as we used to be,
Sitting at night by the fire, all three.
When will you come back again,
Papa, Papa!

Papa, I like to sit by the fire;
Why does she sit far away in the cold?
If I had but somebody wise and old,
That every day I might cry and say,
"Is she changed, do you think, or do I forget?
Was she always as white as she is to-day?
Did she never carry her head up higher?"
Papa, Papa, if I could but know!
Do you think her voice was always so low?
Did I always see what I seemed to see
When I wake up at night and her pillow is wet?
You used to say her hair it was gold—
It looks like silver to me.
But still she tells the same tale that she told,
She sings the same songs when I sit on her knee,
And the house goes on as it went long ago,
When we lived together, all three.

Sometimes my heart seems to sink, Papa,
And I feel as if I could be happy no more.
Is she changed, do you think, Papa,
Or did I dream she was brighter before?
She makes me remember my snowdrop, Papa,
That I forgot in thinking of you,
The sweetest snowdrop that ever I knew!
But I put it out of the sun and the rain;
It was green and white when I put it away,
It had one sweet bell and green leaves four;
It was green and white when I found it that day,
It had one pale bell and green leaves four,
But I was not glad of it any more.
Was it changed, do you think, Papa,
Or did I dream it was brighter before?

Do not mind my crying, Papa,
I am not crying for pain.
Do not mind my shaking, Papa,
[illegible]

—Sydney Dobell.

PRO NON-INTERVENTION.—"I stood," said Mr. Douglas, at Rocky Point, the [illegible], "I stood on the platform of [illegible], supported by Webster and Clay, in 1850; I stood with Fillmore on it in 1851 and 1852; I sustained Pierce's administration upon it during its [illegible]; I helped to elect Buchanan and Breckinridge on it in 1856, and so help me God! I intend to stand by it, no matter who deserts it!"

Original Contributions.

THE GREAT SCHISM—A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

PAPAL pomp, knightly gallantry, gay caparisons, rich attire and feudal pageantry throng the mind in wild but splendid confusion, when we see in fancy's mirror the memorable scenes of the great schism, the historical view of which is deeply dyed with turpitude, and abounds in pictures of the grossest licentuousness.

By the great schism which existed from the year 1378 to 1414, is understood that remarkable episode, when three popes, viz., John XXIII., in Rome; Gregory XII., in Avignon, in France, and Benedict XIII., in Spain, disputed the possession of the so-called holy see, each rival claimant excommunicating the other in turn, including all his followers; so that all the countries of Christendom found themselves subject to the ban of the church, either by the one pope or the other.

The church had indeed become so degraded that out of all the principal and leading members of the ecclesiastical profession, but few could read, and many had neither heard of, nor read the Bible, and knew the book merely by hearsay. Instead of living according to the principles of their divine Master whom they professed to represent here on earth, and of devoting their time to the pursuit of theological and other useful studies, they passed it in gambling, drinking, swearing and in the perpetration of the most revolting crimes; yes, according to the testimony of the pope Adrian VI., bishop of Augsburg, Christopher of Stadion and Hugo, bishop of Constance, nunneries were almost like houses of ill-fame, and even the daughters and wives of respectable citizens were not safe from the unruly appetites of a depraved clergy.

In addition to this, every conceivable scheme was employed to extort money from the benighted people of that age. Letters of indulgence were sold for the perpetration of the heaviest crimes, including pillage of churches, perjury, adultery, murder; and to suit the coarse and depraved state of public feeling, the promise of indulgence could even be obtained prior to the commission of a crime. And to cap the climax of these shameful proceedings, the sale of indulgencies was for the sake of a greater profit, let out to the highest bidder or general agents, and these again appointed sub-agents, who all, of course, availed themselves of the word of God to fill their coffers with money.

It was a very common thing to hear a monk or any other ecclesiastic roar out with a stentorian voice, in a public street: "$1,000 are wanted to relieve a poor sinner from the further agonies of the purgatory; come, ye faithful ones and help; the poor man has already been for ten years in the pit of fire and brimstone. $1,000 more, and the holy father will interfere in his behalf, and wrest him out of the fangs of the devil."

At last, Sigismund, the newly elected emperor of the so-called Roman empire, and a man of brilliant intellect, directed his attention to the great schism and the scandalous proceedings connected with the same. To remove the difficulties existing in the church was almost as difficult a task as the cleaning of the Augean stable by Hercules; but Sigismund, determined to reform the clergy, succeeded at last in the year 1414, in convening the celebrated council of Constance on the Bodensee (Lake), in Switzerland. The assembly was one of the most numerous and brilliant ever mentioned in the annals of history. Besides the pope there were present the patriarchs of Constantinople, Grado and Antioch, twenty-two cardinals, twenty archbishops, ninety-two bishops, two thousand of the lower clergy, about two thousand five hundred princes, nobles, counts and knights, with their retinue, forming altogether the vast assembly of more than 100,000 persons.

John XXIII., being the principal actor in that remarkable drama, a few remarks touching his former career will be interesting to the reader. When about the age of 20, John had been engaged in the lucrative but hazardous business of a pirate in the Mediterranean. His life becoming, however, endangered by his sanguinary exploits, he resolved on a salutary change, by repairing to Rome, professing repentance and taking the orders of a monk. John, possessing much natural cunning and shrewdness, acted any part to perfection, providing his own interests were promoted by it. Thus he assumed suddenly great sanctimoniousness, and his peculiar taste and talent for manœuvring, wire-pulling and doing evil, under the garb of religion, suiting the spirit of that age, he rose from rank to rank, till he took the papal mitre, having, as is asserted by good authority, poisoned his predecessor, on whose death-bed he shed crocodile tears.

That pious, worthy man being at last in possession of the holy chair, resumed then from dear old propensities, his trafficing operations by the sale of bishops' mitres, consecrated palm-twigs, and a variety of other articles, and being a great admirer of the fair sex, he had many a beautiful maiden at his court, where were assembled the gifted and the gay from all parts of Europe, while he was the most dissipated among the licentious throng that fluttered in the blaze of the pontifical palace.

Of the three Popes, John XXIII., from Rome, was alone present, hoping firmly by his deeply laid intrigues, and with the assistance of his friends, to influence the council to depose his two opponents, and be himself confirmed. But the holy father, who was a perfect beau-ideal of a wily hypocrite, was caught in his own snare, inasmuch as the council, notwithstanding the opposition of the Italians, determined to cut the Gordian knot, by dispensing with all three.

John XXIII., with the true spirit of his *role*, pretended, after some reluctance, to submit to the resolution of the council, and kneeling before the altar in the midst of the august assembly, he publicly read his consent to abdicate. The resignation of the Pope filled the emperor Sigismund and all present with joy; the emperor, even rose and, kissing the feet of the Pope, he thanked him in the name of the christian world for the example of self-denial thus set by him.

But this remarkable scene was to have an unexpected *intermezzo*. John and his friend, the Duke Frederic, of Austria, having anticipated this result, had already everything prepared for a *coup d' etat*, by the arrangement of a grand tournament, which came off on the 20th March, 1415.

While the knights sheathed in jousting harness, trooped to the listed plain, with the lords, ladies and damsels, the chivalry and beauty of the country, mounted on gaily-caparisoned steeds and palfreys, a lady fair leading sometimes the horse of her chosen knight by a chain of silver; and thus the brilliant pageantry rode along the tourneying lists with the sounds of clarions, trumpets and other minstrelsy, the Pope, disguised as a postilion, and accompanied by the duke and a number of his partisans, fled to Schaffhausen, John still hoping to combat successfully the decision of the council. The Pope and his followers were, however, sadly mistaken; Sigismund and the council remained firm in their resolution. The fugitives were anathematized, outlawed, and their property confiscated.

As for the Pope himself, he was seized and taken back to the small town of Ratolfszell, near Constance, where the following sentence was pronounced on him:

"That as he had publicly and criminally availed himself of the privileges and estates of the Roman church, and as he had moreover brought down scandal upon christianity by his immorality, he was thenceforth deposed from the papal chair."

John XXIII., after being imprisoned at the castle of Heidelberg for five years, was then set at liberty, and died soon afterwards as cardinal-bishop of Frascati.

Gregory XII., an old man of 88 years of age, resigned voluntarily in the same year, and was created cardinal bishop of Porto.

Benedict XIII., was deposed by the council after great reluctance.

Thus, the main object of the council was accomplished, the fatal schism which, during a period of 40 years, had ruined countries, and reduced thousands of families to beggary, was terminated.

CATHOLIC SUPERSTITION.

THE following dialogue is one of a series which the author has kept for many years as a specimen of the prevailing superstitions in some of the "old countries." Talk about working miracles, seeing visions, having converse with the spirit-world, being tithed, venerating the heads of the church; not to mention the mummery of mitres, gowns, surplices, liturgies, beads, crucifixes, sandals, hair-rope bands, sackcloth, candles, and cowls, which take to make up a man-made system of religion;—and you will not wonder at the rude, unlettered superstition of the following marvelous category, which far excels Baron Munchausen and Don Quixote.

Did you ever hear of Saint Patrick, Jack? "Never." 'Pon my soul, if I knows what to make of yeas. You don't even know your own countrymen. In troth, I need'nt wonder at your ignorance of heavenly things. Had I known that before, I would'nt have been after spending my precious breath taching yeas of the great rebellion. Why, man, Saint Patrick was the only good man, save Teddy Macshane, your heathenish country could ever boast of; an' he too was an Irishman by his mother's side of the house. "Why did they leave Scotland?" Why! because Saint Patrick and Teddy sought by miracles and prayers to tache them the true religion, the barbarians hunted them out of their own country, when they fled for refuge to Ireland. "How did they get away, when every person was against them, did you say?" By a miracle, to be sure! They sailed over the sea, on the back of a great whale. "Twas impossible!" Why, you ignorant goslin; do you deny the Holy Bible! Did you never read of Jonas? If you have, then never contradict me, when you knows I am speaking according to scripture. Could they not have followed them on water, as well as on land? "Who do you mean? is it the barbarians, or the —— devils that was in them?" Now, Jack, don't be after trying to appear more foolish than you really are, which God knows is quite enough. As for the devils that were in your countrymen, they had to stay with them.

There's another great doctrine of the holy Trinity, which you have no knowledge of at all, at all. (Holy Bridget, mother of Saint Dennis, give me patience and the cardinal virtues to explain to this evil-begotten child of darkness, the truths and mysteries of our holy religion!) The rail spiritual devils, Jack, never could stand the water. Don't you know of the mighty deluge? wasn't it because there was no other way they could be destroyed? Haven't you read of the herd of swine— [illegible] the devils [illegible] out of the [illegible] ran down a great steep into the sea, and were drowned? That is the reason why the Catholic Church sprinkles with holy water. Consecrated water, Jack, which the devils does'nt like, more than they did the flood in the days of Noah.

"What has all that to do with Saint Patrick, did you say?" Why, nothing at all; but I have shown yeas how ignorant you are consarning the spiritual world and the virtue of miracles, and bekase you laughed about him sailing over the sea on the back of a whale. But that was nothing to what he did in Ireland; and more to betoken the truth of that same miracle. Didn't your countrymen call the place he started from Port Patrick? Botheration to your unbelief! Haven't I been there myself, and saw with my own blessed eyes the mark of the whale's tail on the point of the rock, where it pushed itself off with its precious cargo, and swam right away for Donahadee, which means in Irish "the saint's landing place." You see what it is to be acquainted with languages, Jack. It gives you a mighty insight on the true meaning of history. Bedad, if the ignorant Scotch heathens had only known the powers of Pat and Teddy, as they vulgarly called them in those days, they wouldn't have chased them away from a place they were so much in need of. When Saint Patrick came to County Down, the whole place was infested with vermin. "What sort of vermin?" Nothing of what you mean, you lousy devil; but rail serpents, vipers and poisonous reptiles, not to speak of mad dogs, dromedaries and large bears. Jemminy father! what a time he had in clearing the country! "How did he put them away?" By prayers, Jack; by the mighty power of faith, to be sure!

Just let me tell you of a thing or two he done, right where I lived in the diocese of Cloughtereen, in the townland of Ballywallen. There, at that time, was a mad bull, that tore all before him. "That's nothing uncommon for bulls, did you say?" Why, man alive, you know not a haperth of what mad bulls are in Ireland, along side the poor skinny half-starved Scotch cattle. Holy Bridget, if yeas only saw the horns of the rail Irish breeds, an' they're dwindled down to nothing to what they were once, you wouldn't mention them in the same day. You spalpeen, you may laugh, but their horns are like trees far off in the distance.

But as I was going to tell yeas, there was a bull run up to the top of Shanes Castle (which was named after Teddy), and lept right down three quarters of a mile upon a large stone, where it left the track of its foot an inch deep on the top of it. There again you're snickering. Do you think I am after telling yeas lies? "It looks very like it." 'Pon my soul, it's as true as anything I've been telling yeas. Many's the time I've walked round that same stone on my bare knees, doing penance, Jack; bekase of the virtue of the stone, and the miracle wrought on that same occasion. "Could that take away my sins?" To be sure, it did. But yeas don't know what it is to sacrifice the flesh! You Protestants pretend to fast, but them's the times ye eat most, and puts on a long face, that's as good as pickle to your stomacks for digestion. But the sincere Catholic fasts in earnest, and wears the flesh off his bones in doing penance. If Saint Patrick fasted and prayed three days and nights, without tasting a morsel of nothing, do you think the patron saint of Ireland would suffer his true believing people to follow his example, and let them away, without granting what the priest promised them at confession"

"I am away from my bull story, am I?" Well, as I was going to tell yeas, this bull was destroying all the country round, an' he prayed (as I said) three days and nights, that he might have power over the bull to kill it; but it was not permitted that such a holy man should dirty his fingers with such a tarnation beast. So he prevailed with a mighty Philistine (who came to Ireland with Lemuel Gulliver, the great traveler), a great monster of a man, who could lift a church in his two hands, just as easy as you could handle a bushel of praties. Laugh away, Jack. But it's the gospel in tradition, which we Catholics believe, and which couldn't be written bekase of unbelief in you heritics. Well, this Philistine met the bull, and such another fight never was before in the north of Ireland! The bull, in one of his tear-abouts, caught Teddy Macshane by the slack of his breeches, and tossed him as high as Ballyshane castle, but he fell on the turf as easy and softly as a boiled potatoe would on a cushion of moss-weed, so well was he sustained by the prayer and faith of St. Patrick. Now, you can see the virtue of penance, Jack. If Teddy had been full of barley meal and buttermilk, what a smash it would have made in his internals. "Did the Philistine kill the bull?" Sure an' he did that same; and when he had done it, he eat him stamp and ramp, all but the big bag, the hide and the horns. But it was a mighty great meal for him after all; for so overcome was he, that he lay down on the ground, and rolled himself from Down to Armagh, so pained was he before he had relief in his bowels. But at last he fell asleep and lay insensible for three whole days, and his snoring, jemminy, 'twas like Loch Neagh in a storm! The people at thirty miles distance couldn't get a morsel of rest for the [illegible], and what was worse [illegible] every breath he drew into his [illegible] he sucked in a christian, [illegible]

meat, which they never had been accustomed to, without mountains of potatoes, and rivers of poteen. LAMBDA.

Selections.

ARTEMUS WARD SEES THE PRINCE OF WALES.

MY FRIENDS OF THE EDITORIAL KORPS:—I rite these lines on British sile. Ive bin follerin Mrs. Victory's hopeful sun Albert Edward threw Kanady with my onparaleled Show, and tho I haint made much in a pecoonery pint of view, I've lernt somthin new, over here on British sile, whare they bleeve in Saint George and the Dragoon. Previs to cumin over hear I tawt my organist how to grind Rule Brittanny and other airs which is popular on British Sile. I likewise fixt a wax figger up to represent Sir Edmun Hed the Govner Ginral. The statoot I fixt up is the most versytile wax statoot I ever saw. Ive showd it as Wm. Penn, Napoleon Bonypart, Juke of Wellington, the Beueker Boy, Mrs Cunninghan & varis other notid persons, & also for a sertin pirut named Hix. Ive bin so long amung wax statoots that I kin fix 'em up to soot the tastes of folks, & with sum paints I hev I kin giv their fasis a beneverlent or fiendish look as the kase requires. I giv Sir Edmun Hed a beneverlent look, & when sum folks who thawt they was smart sed it didnt look like Sir Edmun Hed enymore that it did anybody else, I sed, "That's the pint. That's the beauty of the Statoot. It looks like Sir Edmun Hed or any other man. You may kall it what yu pleese. Ef it don't look like anybody that ever lived, then it's sertinly a remarkable Statoot & well worth seein. *I kall it Sir Edmun Hed. Yu may kall it what yu darn pleese!*" [I had 'em thare.]

At larst Ive had interview with the Prince, tho it putty nigh cost me my vallerable life. I cawt a glimps of him as he sot on the Pizarro of the hotel in Sarnia, & elbowd myself threw a crowd of wimin, children, sojers & Injins that was hangin round the tavern. I was drawin near to the Prince when a red fased man in Millingtery close grabd holt of me and axed me whare I was goin all so bold?

"To see Albert Edward the Prince of Wales," sez I; "who be you?"

He sed he was Kurnal of the Seventy Fust Regiment, Her Magisty's troops I told him I hoped the Seventy Onesters was in good health, and was passing by when he ceased hold of me agin, and sed in a tone of indegent cirprise:

"What? Impossible! It kannot be! Blarst my hize, sir, did I understand yu to say that you was actooally goin into the presents of his Royal Iniss?"

"That's what's the matter with me," I replide.

"But blast my hize, sir, its onpresedented. It's orful, sir. Nothin like it hain't happened sins the Gun Power Plot of Guy Forks. Owdashus man, who air yu?"

"Sir," sez I, drawin myself up & puttin on a defiant air, "Ime a Amerycan citterzen. My name is Ward. Ime a husband & the father of twins, which Ime happy to state they look like me. By perfeshun Ime a exhibiter of wax works & sich."

"Good God!" yelled the kurnal, "the idee of a exhibiter of wax figgers goin into the presents of Royalty! The British Lion may well roar with rage at the thawt!"

Sez I, "Speaking of the British Lion, Kurnal, Ide like to make a bargin with you fur that beast fur a few weeks to add to my Show." I dideu't mean nothin by this. I was only gettin orf a goak, but you orter hev seen the Old Kurnal jump up & howl. He actooally fomed at the mowth.

"This can't be real," he shoutid. "No, no. It's a horrid dream. Sir, you are not a human bein—you hev no existence—yure a Myth!"

"Wall," sez I, "old hoss, yule find me a ruther onkomfortable Myth ef you punch my inards in that way agin." I began to git a little riled, fur when he called me a Myth he puncht me putty hard. The Kurnal now commenst showtin fur the Seventy Onesters. I at fust thawt Ide stay & becum a Marter to British Outraje, as sich a course mite git my name up & be a good advertisement fur my Show, but it occurred to me that ef enny of the Seventy Onesters shood happin to insert a bayonet into my stommick it might be onpleasant, & I was on the pint of runnin orf when the Prince hisself kum up & axed me what the matter was. Sez I, "Albert Edard is that yu?" & he smilt & sed it was. Sez I, "Albert Edard, hears my keerd. I cum to pay my respects to the future King of Ingland. The Kurnal of the Seventy Onesters hear is ruther smawl pertaters, but of course you ain't to blame fur that. He puts on as many airs as tho he was the Bully Boy with the glass eye."

"Never mind," sez Albert Edard, "Ime glad to see yu, Mister Ward, at all events," & he tuk my hand so pleasant like & larfed so sweet that I fell in love with him to onct. He handed me a segar & we sot down on the Pizarro & commenst smoking rite cheerful. "Wall, sez I, "Albert Edard, how's the old folks?"

"Her Majesty & the Prince are well," he sed.

"Dus the old man take his Lager Beer regular?" I inquired.

The Prince larfed & intermated that [illegible] Prince as far as he'll go.

"To speak plain, Mister Ward," he sed, "I don't much like it. I'm sick of all this bowin & scrapin & crawlin & hurrain over a boy like me. I wood rather go threw the country quietly & enjoy myself in my own way, with the other boys, & not be made a show of to be garped at by everybody. When the peple cheer me I feel pleesed, fur I know they meen it, but if these one-hoss offishuls cood know how I see threw all their moves & understan exactly what thay air after, & knowd how I larf at em in private, theyd stop kissing my hands & fawnin over me as they now do. But you know Mister Ward I can't help being a Prince, & I must do all I kin to fit myself for the pershun I must sumtime ockepy."

"That's troo," sez I, "sickness and the docters will carry the Queen orf one of these dase, sures' yer born."

The time hevin arove fur me to take my departer I rose up and sed: "Albert Edard, I must go, but previs to doin so I will obsarve that you soot me. Yure a good feller Albert Edard, & tho Ime agin Princes as a gineral thing, I must say I like the cut of yure Gib. When you git to be King try and be as good a man as yure muther has bin. Be just & be Jenerus, espeshully to showmen, who hev allers bin aboozed sins the dase of Noah, who was the fust man to go into the Menagery bizness, & ef the daily papers of his time air to be bleeved Noah's colleckshun of livin wild beests beet annything ever seen sins, tho I make bold to dowt ef his snaiks was ahead of mine. Albert Edart, adoo!" I tuk his hand which he shook warmly, & givin him a perpetooal free pars to my show, & also parses to take home for the Queen & Old Albert, I put on my hat & walkt away.

"Mrs. Ward," I solilerquized, as I walkt along, "Mrs Ward ef you cood see your husband now, jest as he prowdly emerjis from the presents of the futur King of Ingland, youd be sorry you kalled him a Beest jest becawz he cum home tired 1 nite and wantid to go to bed without takin orf his boots. Youd be sorry for tryin to deprive yure husband of the priceliss Boon of liberty, Betsy Jane!"

Jest then I met a perseshun of men with gownds onto 'em. The leader was on horseback, & ridin up to me he sed, Air you Orange?"

Sez I, "Which?"

"Air you a Orangeman?" he repeated sternly.

"I used to peddle lemins," sed I, "but I never delt in oranges. They are apt to spile on yure hands." What particler Loonatic Asylum hev you & yure friends escaped frum, ef I may be so bold?" Just then a sudden thawt struck me & I sed, "Oh yure the fellers who air worryin the Prince so & givin the Juke of Noocastle cold sweats at nite, by your infernal catawawlins, air you? Wall, take the advice of a Amerykin sittizen, take orf them gownds & don't try to git up a religious fite, which is 40 times wus nor a prize fite, over Albert Edard, who wants to receive you all on a ekal footin, not keerin a tinker's cuss what meetin house you sleep in Sundays. Go home & mind yure bisness & not make noosenses of yourselves." With which observashuns I left 'em.

I shall leeve British sile 4thwith.

Very respectively yures,
A. WARD.

A CHINESE WEDDING.

THE following description is given in a letter, sent to the Paris *Patrie*, by a correspondent at Shanghai: "I was lately invited to attend the wedding of a young Chinese, a relative of a high functionary of Shanghai. You are aware perhaps that polygamy is not sanctioned by the laws of China; no man can have more than one legitimate wife, but he may have as many of what are called *little* wives as his means enable him to keep The position of these inferior wives is little better than slavery. All the females of the upper classes are kept in complete seclusion till their marriage, which is invariably settled by their parents, and generally through the medium of a mei-jin, or kind of female matrimonial agent, whose profession is considered very respectable. This agent makes all the preliminary inquiries respecting the fortune and position of the parties, and then consults a soothsayer as to the advisability of the match. This person casts the nativity of the young couple, and if he declares the stars to be propitious, the future bride and bridegroom are introduced to each other in the presence of their families, but the lady is always closely veiled till after their marriage ceremony is performed.

To return to the wedding I have just witnessed. On arriving at the residence of the bridegroom's father I found all the family assembled in the ancestral hall, an apartment consecrated to religious festivals. When all the company had arrived, the mei-jin, who appeared to act as mistress of the ceremonies, requested the head of the family to take his place on an elevated seat at the end of the room, and ordered the bridegroom to be introduced. The young man on entering saluted the company with great respect, and prostrated himself on the floor. On rising, in obedience to his father's orders, the youth approached the table in the [illegible], took up a glass of wine, spilt a few drops of it, and drank off the rest at one draught. He then knelt on the floor and listened to a long speech from his father, acknowledged by [illegible] concert of gongs and brass instruments of all kinds began, accompanied by loud explosions of fireworks. This deafening noise was kept up till we reached the lady's residence, where everybody alighted and entered the court-yard. As soon as the bridegroom's arrival had been formally announced, his father-in-law, leading the bride by the hand, came out to receive him. I happened to be in a favorable position, for seeing the lady, who wore a long cloak of blue silk, ornamented with colored embroidery. She had on also, I perceived, bracelets and a necklace. Her head was covered by a veil, but I could distinguish her features, and plainly saw that her cheeks had been painted white, and her lips tinted with carmine.

After a short prayer the bride was conducted to her palanquin, the bridegroom entered his, and the whole cavalcade was soon in movement. As the bride crossed the threshold there was another fearful outburst of gongs, trumpets and fireworks. Her palanquin advanced in the midst of the musicians and a crowd of persons carrying lanterns and flags. On reaching her future home, she and her husband knelt down in the ancestral hall, while the marriage contract was read; the bonze then performed the religious part of the ceremony, which terminated with a prayer repeated in chorus by all present. The newly-married couple were then conducted to the nuptial chamber to receive their friends. The day concluded with a grand banquet. The first act of the newly-married couple, at table, was to drink out of the same cup. The bride merely touched it with her lips, the bridegroom then drank off the contents and broke the cup. After partaking of a great variety of dishes, the company withdrew, and I returned home well pleased with what I had seen, but stunned and stupified by the horrid din, which had assailed my ears with but little respite for so many hours."—*Exchange.*

Miscellaneous.

LANTERNS FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—An interesting trial with a new submarine lantern of a peculiar construction has recently been made at the Portsmouth navy yard, and the result elicited high commendation. The lantern was lowered down to the bottom of the river, then separate tests were made as to the exact distance rays of light could be seen from the surface. Also the distance light could be thrown, so as to distinguish accurately distinct objects. An oar lowered to the depth of six feet from the bottom, the lantern being sunk four feet, was so clearly seen that the grain of the wood was distictly visible. The rays of light were visible upon the surface of the river when the lantern was sunk to the depth of twelve feet.

"Died by the visitation of God," was the verdict of a Catskill (N. Y.) Coroner's Jury, after an inquest on the body of a woman who, with the help of her husband, drank a gallon and a half of whisky in one day.

A Polish Roman Catholic named Tokarski was married last year, near Zytomiesz, to a Russian girl, a member of the National Greek Church; but the Greek ecclesiastic who performed in the ceremony neglecting to impose upon them the obligation of bringing up their children in the Greek Church, their first-born was baptized in the faith of Rome, in consequence of which Tokarski has been arrested, the Greek ecclesiastic degraded and forcibly enlisted as a common soldier in the army, and the Roman Catholic priest—a monk 70 years old—who officiated at the baptism has been banished to Siberia.

The widow of the Austrian general, Eynatten, who committed suicide after the discovery of his gigantic frauds, has been sentenced to three years hard labor, her extravagance having encouraged her husband in his acts of depredation. In consideration of her children, the sentence was commuted to three months' imprisonment, and the baroness is now atoning for her reckless and giddy life of fashion.

The German immigration to the United States, in the decennial term from 1850 to 1860, is stated at 799,841—Irish immigrants for the same period, 798,459. The total German population in the country at this time, 1860, is estimated at 7,461,724. This includes the Germans born in this country, we believe. The total population in 1860, is computed to exceed twenty-nine and one-third millions.

1836 AND 1860.—The following was the vote of 1836, when five candidates were running: M. Van Buren, Democrat, 170; W. H. Harrison, Whig, 73; H. L. White, Southern Whig, 26; Webster, Massachusetts Whig, 14; W. P. Mangum, South Carolina candidate, 11. Total opposition vote, 124; whole number, 294; necessary to elect, 148; and Van Buren was elected.

THE PRINCE OF WALES—HIS PERSONAL WEALTH.—As His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, has honored the United States with a visit, it may not be uninteresting to its citizens to know, that irrespective of the Prince being heir to the throne of Great Britain, which is certainly a most distinguished position, he is also one of the richest young men of the age, and has cash property at this time of over £700,000, irrespective of his accumulating estate. This vast sum has arisen from the surplus revenues from the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall, to which he became entitled immediately after he was born, and which have been accumulating with interest from that time, [illegible] of her subjects.

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1860.

THE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY.

From the best information we can gather in regard to the affairs of Dr. Forney, our late Indian Superintendent, the accounts of the doctor appear to stand fair and honest. His inaccuracies were apparently more to be attributed to the errors of the head than of the heart. Although, anatomically speaking, the heart and brains are responsible to each other for their several misdemeanors; yet, morally speaking, we can scarcely hold a tolerable good heart responsible for the erroneous actions of untutored brains.

With the doctor personally we have no fault to find. He is but one of the living monuments of the unfortunate nonsense that controls the actions of the nation. Time after time has Utah applied by petition for the appointment of a superintendent and agents in the Indian department who were suitable to the tasks assigned them: and every time their petitions were repudiated.

Would it not be considered most absurd to select an occupant for the judicial bench who knew not law, and was a dunce in all legal matters? Is it not equally absurd to select from an apothecary's shop, a dissecting room, or the office of a notary-public, a man to superintend the affairs of a race of men, of whose customs and manners he is entirely ignorant?

We need not confine the argument to the Indian department alone. What has been for years gone by, and what are now, the facts in regard to federal appointments? In three words the matter is told,—*Partisanship versus opposition.*

No matter how unsuited to the duties and responsibilities of the office to which he is appointed, if he have but allured the fancies and affections of the appointing power, the appointee gets his salary, whether he is capable of performing his duties or not; or if capable, whether or not he fails or succeeds in their discharge.

What knows the flaunting lawyer on New York Broadway, or the cigar-puffing frequenter of a Philadelphia lager-house, or the dime-pinching peddler of Yankeedom, of frontier life or frontier customs?

He alone, who knows Indian customs, knows how to deal with Indians. He alone, who knows what frontier life is, knows how to deal with frontier settlers. Just as he alone, who knows the statutes and authorities, can guide himself in the administration of the law.

We have been apprehensive in former years that the system, so prevalent, even now, in many parts of Europe, might prevail in our nation. From six sons in our influential family, if there were so many, the first selection would be for the army, the second for the navy, the third for the college of surgeons, the fourth and fifth for the pulpit or stage as fortune might direct, and the sixth, if good for none of the other positions, would be made a politician and be put in office. Whether or not this has been the case with Utah, past events may tell.

Are there not in Utah men whose ploughs first delved in her wilderness, and awoke her soil from the sleep of a thousand years?

Are there not in Utah men who have traveled among the aborigines, who know their manners and customs, who know their pursuits, their savage tastes and proclivities, and whose influence is superior to all strangers?

If such there be, why torment the poor savage with the humbugs of corruption, and impress upon their minds the incontrorertible fact that their conquerors act the part of fools or knaves?

TREATY WITH THE INDIANS.

The following petition, which we publish by permission of the signers thereof, is certainly a step in the right direction. Column after column has been written and published in Utah on the same subject without effect. We are glad that, at last, the foderals are aroused to their proper sense of duty.

The petition speaks for itself. It is well prepared, and states many facts in few words. What its fate may be, we know not. Should it be cast aside among the waste papers of the department, we shall, without hesitation, yet with all due respect to them, pronounce the officers of that department a gang of idiots, etc., etc.

Had such a step been taken years ago, we would stand on a far different footing with the aboriginals of our Territory than we do now.

The amount of money, though very trifling, expended upon the Indians of Utah, by the government, has been thrown away. The only true help to live they have received has been from the settlers themselves, and what a taxation that has been. Who can tell the amount of hard-toiled-for bread and beef that has been given out, even from the poorest huts of the settlers, to feed the roaming natives. Nor did they come one at a time; but by families they have, and still continue to, come to our doors, and the mother is not content unless the mouths of all her papooses are filled.

We had serious thoughts of planting a suit in the "Court of Claims" against government for remuneration. If the lands of Utah were put in market, they would of course be offered for sale to the highest bidder, irrespective of all claims. The stranger who had just arrived, would have an equal chance with the old settler.

But what are the facts? The present permanent settlers of Utah have paid, by contributions to the Indians, fifty times the price that even the vast consciences of even our money-loving departments could place upon their lands. Hence they are not only entitled, when the great treaty by our magnificent uncle is made, to the permanent occupancy of the soil, after the aborigines are paid their dues, but are moreover entitled to a restitution of their past disbursements, and security for the future.

The subject is not yet exhausted.

"*To the Hon A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C:*

"The undersigned, actuated by a sense of duty, respectfully call your attention, and through you the attention of Congress to the pressing necessity of taking immediate steps towards bringing the Indians of the Territory of Utah under treaty obligations.

"It is believed that this Territory presents the only instance of the organization of a Territorial Government by Congress, where the country has been thrown open to settlement, without measures being first adopted to extinguish the Indian title. The result has been repeated, and almost constant depredations by the Indians upon the settlers, the destruction of whole fields of grain, stealing and driving away stock, and in many instances the most wanton and cruel murder of peaceful and unoffending citizens. Those more kindly disposed have resorted to petty theft, and begging; all, however, urging in justification of their course, that their own country was taken possession of without their consent, their grass and water used, their game driven off, and they left to suffer and starve.

"The burthens of all this, to the amount of thousands of dollars annually, have been borne by the people of this Territory, which has operated very oppressively when taken in connection with other hardships incident to the settlement of a new country, so far in the interior.

"Your memorialists need not refer in detail to the murder of Capt. Gunnison and party by the Indians, while engaged in a government exploration and survey, or the more recent and atrocious murders in Western Utah, by which a number of valuable lives were lost—all of which we doubt not would have been prevented, had the Indians been treated by the government as other Indians in settled Territories, and placed under treaty stipulations.

"Why, we may ask, has the government neglected to make treaties with the *Utes*, the *Diggers*, the *Shoshones*, and left the settlers of Utah at *their* mercy? and in the meantime formed treaties with other tribes, paying them tens of thousands annually in the way of annuities and presents. The argument, we believe, in justification of the course pursued towards the Indians of Utah, is that, as the country was obtained from Mexico, and as that nation never recognized the Indian title, the United States would adopt the same policy, and if necessary, take possession of the country by force.

"We would respectfully submit whether this is not too enlightened, too great, and too humane a government, to borrow and adopt the errors and barbarities of any semi-savage nation. Besides, the country was purchased with the incumbrance of the possessory right of the Indians, and when thrown open to settlement, if Mexico does not remove the incumbrance, it seems but reasonable that the United States should.

"The first great duty of the government is to protect the citizen in the full enjoyment of all his civil and political rights, and by the organization of a Territory, it invites settlement, derives revenue from the sale of public lands, and is presumed to follow the citizen with its protecting arm. Its duties are two-fold:—as the guardian of the Indian, it must see that his rights are preserved, and a fair compensation rendered for the possession which the government seeks to appropriate, and as the protector of the citizen, it must guard carefully his life, liberty and property.

"All Indian treaties have been based upon the ground of policy,—*justice* to the savage, *not* title in him. Upon the ground that it was more just, more humane to purchase their possession, and dispossess them peaceably, than to take possession by force. The Indians of Utah have a possession which to them is as valuable, as sacred as that of any other tribe with which the government ever treated. To say to them that the country was derived from a nation that did not recognize their right of occupancy, and therefore the United States would not, would be using logic, which they would neither regard nor understand. It is sufficient for them to know that the Great Spirit gave this country to their fathers, sent the deer and antelope here for their food, and that while all that remains of their fathers are their graves; the hunting ground, as their descendants, belongs to them.

"Already do they well understand, that treaties have been made with other Indians, by which *their* lands have been purchased, and they are becoming impatient and indeed hostile, because the same course is not pursued with them. We are fully satisfied that much longer they cannot be restrained from open and avowed hostility. They fully realize the effect produced by settlements taking possession of their most valuable hunting ground, driving off their game, consuming their grass; and begging and plunder seem to them not only justifiable but their only alternative.

"Therefore, as an act of justice to the Indian, for the peace of the country, for the protection of settlers and travelers, we would most earnestly recommend, that immediate steps be taken, to form treaties with the *Utes*, *Pah-Utes*, *Diggers* and *Shoshones* or *Snakes*, conscientiously believing, that such treaties will be less expensive to the general government, than the present Indian policy in Utah, and that such action is indispensable in preventing the sacrifice of human life.

Respectfully, yours,

Signed, A. CUMMING,
Governor, U. T.
FRANCIS H. WOOTTON,
Secretary of State.
S. C. STAMBAUGH,
Surveyor Gen'l.
J. F. KINNEY,
Chief Justice.
HENRY R. CROSBY,
Associate Justice.
W. H. ROGERS,
Indian Agent.

Great Salt Lake City,
Nov. 1st, 1860.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is respectfully invited to the new advertisements of our friends which are found this week in our columns. The parties advertising, being well known to our readers as entirely proficient and honest in their respective professions, require no editorial laudatories. Our readers will not go away disappointed after calling on our friends.

Local News.

PRESIDENT YOUNG.—President Brigham Young returned to this city on Wednesday evening, having been absent fifteen days, on a visit to Utah, Juab and San Pete Counties. Presidents Kimball and Wells, George A. Smith, of the quorum of the Twelve, and Joseph Young, of the Seventies, and several other gentlemen, accompanied him on the trip. The President preached to large congregations in Lehi, Provo, Nephi, Moroni, Manti and Fort Ephraim, and we hope the people in those towns will show their appreciation of his visit by carrying into practice his wise and timely instructions.

PROVO.—Improvements are being made in various parts of the city of Provo. Among the number we are pleased to mention four school houses that are now in progress, in the respective school districts into which the city is divided. Two or three of them will be finished this fall, and ready for use during the winter months. Mr. Jackson Steward and Mr. Southworth are each building an excellent store. Bishop Miller is busily engaged in erecting a cobble-stone wall around the block north of the one on which the tithing buildings stand, three sides of which are now completed, and the east side is in course of erection. The wall appears to be well built, and is nine feet high.

PAYSON.—Benjamin F. Stewart & Co. have recently built a large store-house in Payson, where they are carrying on a nice little business. Many other improvements are being made there.

SAN PETE.—Orson Hyde, Esq., is preparing to locate himself in Springtown. We understand that this is one of the best settlements in the county; it already contains about eighty families. We congratulate the inhabitants of this thriving little town in having secured the society of our talented friend. There are many springs there, and Mr. Hyde says that the water is excellent for culinary purposes, and, of course, good to drink.

MANTI.—A singular circumstance took place in Manti about a week ago. An Indian squaw left a babe, not an hour old, which she had just given birth to, in the public street. Some kindly disposed person discovered the infant lying on the ground, uncared for and unprotected, took it home and adopted it. The inhuman mother and the unfeeling father learned, by some means, where the child was, went to the house, expressed themselves pleased that the child had got to such a good home, but they demanded a blanket and shirt as payment for the child. The articles were given to them, and they went away perfectly satisfied. Walter Cox, Esq., has just completed a very good stone dwelling house, containing thirteen rooms. There are others building good, comfortable houses, and, in short, the spirit of improvement seems to be quite popular in Manti.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—A small band of Ute Indians camped near Mount Pleasant a few days since, and while there they applied to some white folks to dig a grave for a squaw, whom they said was dead. Two young men went and commenced digging a grave; and when they had dug about eighteen inches deep the Indians arrived with the woman, whom they said they were going to bury; and lo and behold, she was alive, and riding on horseback. When the young men saw this, they ceased digging and went away, but the Indians were determined to bury the woman, so they put her in the hole, placed a board upon her, and some stood on the board while the others filled in the earth. Some herd-boys saw this, and after the Indians went off the grave was opened, but the poor, unfortunate squaw, who was buried alive, was found to be quite dead!

MOUNT PLEASANT.—The male inhabitants of this village and North Bend turned out the other day, to work a road through the kanyon to Spanish Fork. This, when completed, will bring Provo within about 40 miles of San Pete County, and will be of great service to the traveling community.

FORT EPHRAIM.—During the past summer the enterprising people of this flourishing town have erected a fine stone meeting-house, said to the best south of G. S. L. City. In the rear of the house and connected with it, they have built a nice vestry, two stories high. The room over the vestry is to be used for a council room. The building does great credit to the folks in Fort Ephraim. Mr. Bernard Snow has recently erected a superior saw mill, and it is reported that the mill turns out 6,000 feet of lumber in 24 hours. Success to friend Snow, and the enterprising citizens of San Pete County.

Eastern News.

IT is reported that Fort Bent, on the Arkansas has been burnt by the Kiowas. It will be remembered that this tribe of Indians threatened its destruction some time since.

Lamountain, the balloonist, on a recent aerial voyage from Albany, N. Y., came near losing his life by being dashed against a stone wall, in a rapid and somewhat unexpected descent.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, has issued a proclamation appointing the 29th of November as a day which should be observed with fasting and prayer.

TEXAS INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—Advices from Texas state that the Indian depredations in that State continue, and that Gen. Houston has ordered a company of sixty mounted riflemen to the frontier.

DENVER.—The road from here to the river is alive with emigrants to and from the gold region. There are about as many coming out as going home. We bid all new-comers a cordial welcome.—*Rocky Mount. News.*

A HUSBAND WEDS HIS BROTHER'S WIDOW.—Alonzo Chapman was arrested at Bellows' Falls, Vt., recently, on a charge of bigamy, he having married his brother's widow, when he had a wife of his own and children. The widow, it is stated, married him with her eyes open, having been in correspondence with his lawful wife.

HARD TIMES.—The scarcity of provisions in Alabama is so great that petitions have been circulated asking the Legislature to make appropriations to prevent the poor from starvation. Some of the petitions ask that the $200,000, appropriated last winter to purchase arms and munitions of war in case of the election of Lincoln, be directed to the more peaceful purpose of buying something for the starving citizens and their wives and children to eat.

NATIONAL PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—It is reported to be the intention of the Administration to so construe the laws of Congress as to secure, if possible, the success of the great National Pacific Telegraph.

LOUIS NAPOLEON WAS TO ASSIST WALKER.—The editor of the Montgomery (Alabama) *Mail* says, that Gen. William Walker, a few days before his departure for Central America, informed Col. Joel Riggs of that city and the Senior editor of that paper that he had positive assurance from Louis Napoleon that if he (Walker) should succeed in establishing the institution of Slavery by law in Nicaragua, the French Government would see that the French commercial marine should bring to Nicaragua as many slaves from Africa as could be profitably carried there.

THE END OF DEMOCRACY.—The reign of the most corrupt party ever organized among men is drawing to a close. The days of the democratic party are well nigh numbered. The vile organization has kept together by the worship of the Eternal Negro, and the Negro has now fastened itself upon the back of Democracy, and sticks like that "Body of Death" named in the scriptures. On to death and hell, the Negro now urges its victims. Our advice to them is, to act the part of Christian philosophers, and prepare for the last solemn moments. Let them tune their voices to sing these appropriate lines:

"Hark from the tombs a doleful sound;
My ears attend the cry—
Ye living men, come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie!"

We have faith in the election of Bell, and if so, we desire to be in Washington, in March next, and see a procession of office-holders marching out, as numerous as the locusts of Egypt. To render them as miserable as they deserve to be, we propose to lead a choir, who shall sing that favorite hymn for their amusement:—

"Office! Office the joyful sound;
What pleasure to our ears—
A sovereign balm for every wound,
A favorite for our fears."

—*Brownlow's Whig*

UNION OR DISUNION.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

The Charleston *Mercury* says: "Considered apart from all prejudices, it would appear most innocent and reasonable that a people, if they think fit, should withdraw from association with another people, and should govern themselves and their own destinies. If the people from whose association they desire to withdraw, are neither plundered nor wronged by them in any way, why should their separation be objected to? No people can have any right to coerce a continued association with another people, simply on the ground that the association contributes to their interest or advancement. Every principle of honesty and justice dictates that, if a people do contribute, by their association with another people, to their benefit, they cannot be blamed for withholding it. If it was voluntary, it can voluntarily be withdrawn. Donations cannot be converted into rights. But when to leave a voluntary association is denied *as a right*—while it is claimed *as a right* to coerce a continued association; and the threat of violence and death is put forth against the innocent people, who simply affect to control their own, in the separation they meditate—it is clear that all conventional relations are broken down between the parties. Force, instead of assent, becomes the bond of union; and, if the union is continued under such a threat, its subjects are tributaries, colonists, slaves."

SECESSION AND REPUDIATION.—The following is from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*:—"If the North elect Lincoln, as it may possibly do, the merchants of that latitude must wait for their Southern debts until another and better crop yield our people in a fix to pay. We regard it now as a fixed fact, that if Mr. Lincoln succeeds South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas will go out at once; and that the other cotton States—indeed, the greater part of the South—will probably follow. But in secession is the remedy for our aggression to the North. The North must, it will be seen, eventually, but they must wait until all the exigencies of our new condition shall have been provided for—until good crops being as full pockets. We are for paying them every cent that the South owes them, but in the contingency contemplated the South will owe nothing to itself which it can not neglect. In the event indicated our merchants must have an extension of one full year at least."

The Memphis *Enquirer* says:—"It is useless to attempt to disguise from ourselves or our readers the fact that, in the states south of the Tennessee line, there is daily on the increase a spirit which regards with utter indifference all the consequences that may flow from a separation of those states from the confederacy. It is openly and freely avowed by many that the election of Lincoln will be a signal for the disunion movement. It is not at all improbable that the governors of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina will call special sessions of their legislatures, the moment it shall be ascertained that Lincoln is elected. These legislatures will call conventions of the people of these states, as soon as it can possibly be done; and it is easy to conceive that such conventions, chosen so soon after the election of so sectional a candidate as Lincoln, will be composed of men of ultra views on the political issues of the day. If Lincoln is elected, it would be folly to doubt that each of these states just named will, through their conventions, proclaim disunion at once. The delegates would come together burning with indignation at the idea of being governed by such a man; and there would be no time for thought or deliberation. They would 'precipitate a revolution' before the cooler heads of the country could counsel with each other; and all will be lost.

The Nashville *Patriot* indulges itself, as follows: "It is now certain that should Lincoln be successful in the pending race for the presidency, and should the disunionists carry the cotton states by a large majority at the ballot-box, there will be an effort made to disrupt the government, a part of which effort will be resistance to his inauguration as chief magistrate of the United States. The southern convention is to meet at Atlanta, Ga., on the first Monday after the election to receive the returns, and to devise the most suitable means to effectuate the plan of secession and disunion. Upon the happening of the two contingencies named—the success of Lincoln and a large majority vote for Breckinridge in the cotton states—we will have stirring times between this and the 4th of next March. All the principal steps to carry out the plan of resistance and to make it successful, will be taken before the day set apart for the inauguration. All this will have to be done during Mr. Buchanan's term of office. And the question very naturally arises, what will he do? Will he stand by silently and let the preparations for dissolution and revolution go on? So soon as the movement is made in the South towards organized resistance, we may expect the North to enter upon a counter movement, probably on the foundation already laid by the wide-awakes. While the latter could reach the federal city without difficulty, the marches of the southern army would be attended with embarrassment, because they would not meet with sympathy or encouragement in going through North Carolina, Tennessee, or Virginia. But whatever may be the comparative facilities of the two, the same grave and portentous question still stands out, what will Mr. Buchanan do? "It may be that the cotton states will not deem it indispensable to go to Washington; but content themselves by declaring, by convention or through their legislatures, the Union at an end—withdraw their delegations from the Federal Congress, and refuse to have any part or lot in the further administration. They would thus give up the Federal capital, with all its archives and public property, to the enemy, and lose all the vantage ground of appearing to stand on Union soil and fighting within the Union. But they may consider it prudent to do all this rather than encounter the hazard of a march to Washington. If they pursue this course, they will proceed, of course, to assemble a southern congress at some other point, and initiate measures to set in motion the machinery of a new government. In either event the question still recurs, what will Mr. Buchanan do? Can anybody answer the question for him? If the fanatical madness of the sections shall continue, and the great cause of the Union shall be swallowed up in this wicked and senseless strife, the question will have to be answered. It will be one of the most serious import ever presented to a President of the Union, in its relations both to himself and his country. Mr. Buchanan had as well now begin to contemplate it in all its awful magnitude, that he may be ready to act when the hour for action shall arrive. We still have the hope that the sound sober thought of the masses of the people every where will rise up to prevent the happening of either of the contingencies above suggested; but if the people should fail to come to the rescue of the country in the omnipotent instrumentality of the ballot box, then all must look events squarely in the face as they arise."

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BY PONY EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 20.

ED. MOUNTAINEER:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The Americans of the Second Congressional Brooklyn District, have endorsed the Breckinridge nominee Odell.

FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.

The anniversary of the battle of Yorktown and the inauguration of Druid Hill Park took place to-day. There was a great turnout of military and civic associations, and public school children are having contracts to the Park by thousands. The weather was rather threatening but there was a large gathering.

TWO KIDNAPPERS AND MURDERERS ARRESTED.

On the 6th inst. two desperadoes, calling themselves respectively by the several names of Bolton and Gooden, and who had been recognized by the authorities of Galena, Illinois, as two kidnappers and murderers, were arrested by the sheriff of this county. The particulars so far as we can gather them are about as follows: The kidnappers, named Bolton and Gooden, came into the lower part of the county a few days ago, and stated that they had four negroes which they desired to sell. They succeeded in effecting a sale, but before the money was paid over, one of the negroes, Mary Boyd, informed a gentleman that they had all been kidnapped in Galena, Illinois, and that one of the number, a man, had been killed after crossing the Mississippi river because he would not submit to be ironed. This information led to the arrest of the kidnappers, and they are now in jail in this city awaiting the arrival of persons from Galena to identify the negroes. The woman, Mary Boyd, at the time of being kidnapped, was nursing a child of a white woman named Susan Goodlap, who lives with Mr. Wigley, an attorney at law in Galena, and the child was brought here with the negroes, and passed off as Mary Boyd's offspring. Jerry Boyd was the name of the negro who was killed, and has a brother living in St. Louis, named Thomas Boyd. Mary Boyd was once the property of a man named Vanderenter, a clothing merchant in St. Louis.

Gooden is a Canadian and a stranger in these parts; Bolton married in this county and lives in Caldwell county. They were arrested by the slave owners to whom they attempted to sell the kidnapped negroes.

A few days ago, the Muscatine (Iowa) papers contained an account of a negro having been murdered near that place, and the citizens offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of the murderers. It is not improbable that the murdered man was Jerry Boyd.

The mayor of Galena was telegraphed to yesterday, and request made that some one who could indentify the negroes be sent here to testify against the kidnappers. If Bolton and Gooden have been guilty of the crimes charged upon them, they should and will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. We learn that it was with difficulty the citizens of this county could be prevented from executing summary justice upon the prisoners, when the facts as above related became known. They will, probably, be sent to Iowa for trial for the murder of Jerry Boyd.—*St. Jo. Gaz.*, Oct. 20.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.

Scofield's woolen yarn factory, on Willow street, was burnt last night. Loss $30,000.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.

At 9:30 this morning the Prince and suite left the Revere House under the escort of the Lancers, and proceeded to the eastern depot, where they took a special train, splendidly equipped, for Portland. Their departure was made amid hearty cheers by the immense crowds present at the depot. The train started at 9:40, and was expected to run to Portland in four hours. Very brief stops will be made.

The three parties opposed to the Republicans have united in the Fourth and Fifth Districts, on Messrs. Bigelow and Appleton for Congress against Rice and Burlingame.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The obsequies of Ephraim L. Snow, last evening, at the Green street Methodist Church, were largely attended by various temperance societies. Addresses were made by Dr. Capin, Matthew Hale, Smith and others.

The *Times* Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Nicaraguan Minister notified the State Department that a plot exists, in Southern States, to invade Central America, for the purpose of extending slavery under the auspices of a powerful combination, of which Gen. Walker was simply an agent.

The Vanderbilt and City of Baltimore sailed to-day, the former taking 181 passengers and $851,000 in specie. The latter, 267 passengers and no specie.

The representatives of the great Atlantic and Western lines of Railroads have been in session, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, during the past four days.

The meeting yesterday adopted a uniform tariff of freights, for the Western Roads, which it is believed will prevent competition in business between the various lines.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 20.

Pursuant to a call signed by citizens of Kansas, irrespective of locality or party, about one hundred delegates from all parts of the Territory met in convention at Topeka on the 17th inst., to devise some concerted plan of action in memorializing Congress for land grants for railroad purposes. W. Y. Roberts of Wyandott, was chosen chairman. Majority of committee on credentials reported in favor of allowing each county represented by one vote. The minority reported in favor of allowing each county one vote, and one additional vote for every thousand inhabitants and for every fraction over five hundred. The majority report was adopted by a viva voce vote of all present, whereupon a large portion of the delegates withdrew from the convention. The convention then adopted a schedule as follows:

The Convention adopted the following schedule of railroad grants: One grant for a road from Wyandott up the Kansas valley to Fort Riley.

One for a road from Atchison westward to the gold mines.

One for a road from Atchison via Topeka, Council Grove, in the direction of Santa Fe.

One for a road Lawrence, south, in the direction of Fort Gibson.

One for a road from the Missouri State line, known as the Jefferson City and Neosho Valley Railroad.

The withdrawing delegates, embracing those from Breckinridge, Bourbon, Douglas, Leavenworth and Wabaunsee counties, with a portion of those from Wyandott, Riley and Allen counties, representing two-thirds of the population and wealth of the Territory, organized a separate Convention, and [illegible] adjourned sine die. The passage of the first three resolutions recommended by the committee on credentials, basis of the House of Representatives. Much feeling exists in the matter between partisans of rival towns and localities.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.

The reports indicate that the ship Black Hawk, from Calcutta to Boston, before reported missing, has been lost with all on board. She was last seen in the Bay of Bengal, about the 15th, and afterwards portions of the wreck of an American vessel were discovered.

A fire in Salem yesterday morning, destroyed the Franklin buildings occupied by several stores, the Armory of the Salem Cadets; the melodion manufactory of Ets Nichols, a primary and a private school, the club rooms, &c. The building was valued at $25,000, insured for $15,000. Total loss about $35,000.

FROM BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 22.

A party of emigrants from Utah arrived in this place, on Saturday night. One of them named Allen B. Warren, was charged by another of the party, Geo. Wiltimore, a youth, of robbing him on the plains near the Blue of three hundred dollars in gold, the result of eighteen months labor in Utah. A committee of citizens was appointed, who investigated the matter and searched the accused, upon whom the stolen money was found. The aggravated circumstance attending the theft caused much excitement here. The prisoner is still in custody of the Sheriff. Warren was on his way to Jamesville, Wisconsin, where he has friends.

NEW ORLEANS, October 23.

A boiler exploded in the chemical works at the corner of Julia and Fulton streets, to-day, demolishing a portion of the front wall and injuring two persons.

LOUISVILLE, Oct., 23.

Mr. Yancey addressed a large audience at the Court House this evening.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 23.

The trot between Flora Temple and Patchin took place this afternoon. Seven thousand people were present. The late rains made the track heavy, and there was a slight fall of rain just as the horses started. Patchin won the first heat: Flora the second, third and fourth. Time; 2.29, 2.29, 2.28, 2.30.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The Union torch-light procession is very large, being estimated at twenty thousand. There are various illuminations on the route. Several delegations of Minute Men, Everett Guards, &c., are present from Philadelphia, Boston and other cities.

The steamer Ariel arrived this morning with California mails of Oct. 1st, and over $800,000 in specie.

The ship Parana brings Buenos Ayres news to September 4th. She passed the U. S. Brig Dolphin going in. There was a heavy gale at Buenos Ayres, August 28th, during which the British barks Crusader and Reciprocity collided in the harbor and both sunk, 11 seamen losing their lives. Many other vessels were driven ashore or otherwise badly damaged. The Custom House was flooded and a large amount of foreign goods damaged. Many buildings were washed away. Boccio was deserted, the inhabitants having all removed in boats. Large quantities of hides, beef, &c., at the soldiers' barracks were destroyed.

FROM INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 23.

The New Mexican mail with dates to the 8th inst., arrived this morning. The companies against the Navajoes had been gone about two weeks. In their absence a band of Indians came within eight miles of Santa Fe and ran off 230 mules belonging to Ellsbery & Amberg. A company of thirty soldiers under command of Capt Gibbs went in pursuit, but failed to overtake them. A company of Mexicans and Pueblos also went and recovered sixty of the mules, the balance are entirely lost, which will be a heavy loss on the owners.

About the same time of the above transaction, the Indians succeeded in running from the government herd, at Albuquerque, one hundred beef cattle. They were followed, but the Indians killed all the cattle and made their escape.

On the 6th inst., a band of Indians crossed the river within 12 miles of Santa Fe, going in the direction of Gallista.

The Governor and Col. Fauntleroy are at loggerheads in regard to tearing down an old adobie building. No news from the plains of special interest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23

J. Cooper has been appointed Receiver at Lecompton, Kansas.

FROM ST. JOHNS.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 23.

The mail steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool Wednesday, the Queenstown 11th inst., passed Cape Race at 1 o'clock this evening. The dates by this arrival are four days later than by the Arabia.

The news by the City of Washington is mainly confined to details of the battle of Volturno. The Neapolitans engaged 30,000 strong, attacked the Garibaldians on the first, under cover of a mist, and carried some positions, and for a time succeeded in driving back the Garibaldians, whose numbers did not reach half theirs. Garibaldi came down ward, revolver in hand, cheering on the men, and after a desperate fight of eight hours' duration, the Neapolitans were broken and retreated, but soon rallied close under the walls of Capua, while a brigade of Germans was cut off from the main body of the Neapolitans and were driven to the mountains.

The Garibaldians [illegible] and it was [illegible] Neapolitans [illegible] of the Garibaldians [illegible] 1,200 and 4,000 [illegible]

The Garibaldians [illegible] Garibaldi [illegible] Capua [illegible] Garibaldi [illegible]

The King of Naples and his staff were present at the battle.

Rumors were current that Capua had surrendered, and the bombardment of the town was progressing, but neither had been confirmed.

The line of Volturno was still strongly protected and it was said the Neapolitans were prepared to defend their position. Some Sardinian troops assisted the Garibaldians in the battle. Garibaldi had called on the King of Sardinia to go to Naples and to send him 140,000 men immediately. The Piedmontese troops had entered Neapolitan territory. It was reported that three of the great powers had protested against the entry of Sardinians into Naples. Mazzini had entered Naples at the request of the proclamator.

Advices from the Papal States indicate no change in the state of affairs there.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The candle factory of D. P. Mercier, on Staten Island, formerly occupied by Garibaldi, was burnt yesterday, together with several adjoining buildings.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says orders have gone out hence to the States of the North-west, directing the administration Democrats to vote for the Douglas electoral ticket. The same correspondent says, I hear of the default of the Postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa, and also of another in a leading town in Illinois, either Alton or Quincy.

LEE, MASS., Oct. 24.

One of the boilers at Platner & Smith's new paper mill, in this town, exploded this morning at five o'clock, seriously and fatally injuring John Docher, of Kent, Connecticut. The damage to property by fire and the explosion amounts to $6,000. The same building was severely damaged last June, and had but just been repaired.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 24.

Hon. Mr. Dobliquiere, died suddenly last night of apoplexy. He went to bed in good health.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The steamship Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool with 70 passengers, including the Marquis and Marchioness Chandos, Miss Hosmer the sculptor and $140,000 in specie.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.

The Breckinridge democracy have invited Messrs. Yancey, Wise and Cobb, to address them at an early day.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 23.

Official returns from Ohio, give Brinkerhoff, Republican, for Supreme Judge, 12,903 majority.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

The United States steamship Crusader had a shot fired across her bows by a Spanish man-of-war steamer, when Capt. Moffitt replied by firing and hoisting his colors, and steering down with his men at quarters, demanding what was meant. It was a mistake. The Crusader looks something like the City of Norfolk, and hence the misapprehension.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.

Private advices from Mexico say the liberals under Ogazon, captured Gadalajara.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 24.

The steamer Fred Tron, from Memphis to Cincinnati, with a thousand bales of cotton, sunk at island number ten. The boat is a total loss.

Henry A. Montgomery, superintendent of the Central Telegraph Company, successfully laid a mile of cable here yesterday.

The Douglas reception last night was enthusiastic. He addressed a large assembly to-day.

THE DISUNION PLOT.

Schemes of the Disunionists—their programme of operation—Disclosures of a Federal Office Holder—Complicity of Cabinet Officials.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1860.

It is my painful duty to confirm, on undoubted authority, the statements which have gone abroad from this city, implicating certain high officials in the most diabolical schemes of treason and disunion. The gentleman who revealed the plot is R. J. Lackey, Esq., late of the Treasury Department. He is a Virginian by birth, and son-in-law of Ex-Governor King, of Missouri, and enjoys a reputation in this community for integrity and goodness of heart, of which any man might be proud. He was dismissed from office a few weeks ago, on the pretended ground that he had declared his preference for Lincoln over Breckinridge. This he denies, and the probabilities all go to sustain his denial, for he is not only a Southerner, but the owner of a large amount of slave property in Missouri.

Mr. Lackey distinctly states that a high official in the Treasury Department communicated to him the plan of the Disunionists, of which he cordially approved. The plan, as stated, is for the Governors of the Southern States to convene their Legislatures by proclamation, on the 8th day of November, or as soon thereafter as the election of Mr. Lincoln can be ascertained; that the Legislatures will proceed to declare the Union dissolved, and pronounce in favor of Breckinridge as the President of the Southern Union.

Mr. Lackey at once denounced this treasonable scheme and pointed out the folly and wickedness in which it originated, and the terrible consequences to which an attempt to put it in execution would lead. There can be little doubt that this patriotic and honorable course of his was the real ground of his dismission, although his preference for Mr. Douglas, and his refusal to pay blackmail for the promotion of Mr. Breckinridge's election, would be ample excuse for it in the estimation of Mr. Cobb.

I am sorry to say that there is every reason to believe that Secretary Cobb is aware of, and lends his sanction to this conspiracy against the Constitution and laws of his country, which he has taken a solemn oath to support, if he is not himself an abettor in it. He is the bosom friend of the gentleman who revealed it to Mr. Lackey, and that friend, who is a man of excellent private character, is known to be profoundly impressed with an idea of the wisdom and patriotism of the Secretary. If Mr. Cobb has no sympathy with this nefarious scheme he will not permit those who avow their complicity in it to hold office under him. It is monstrous that conspirators against the government are not only permitted to go at large in the face of day, but are the peculiar favorites of the party in power, and the recipients of its patronage.

The Georgia papers freely state that Mr. Cobb, while on his recent visit to his home, avowed himself in favor of disunion in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election. This allegation, and the charges made by Mr. Lackey, cannot have escaped his notice of the notice of the official organ. Yet no contradiction has been put forth, and the inference is irresistible that the charges are true. If Mr. Cobb were impeached by the obscurest newspaper or politician in the Union with disloyalty to slavery, the official paper would take the earliest opportunity to brand the allegation as false; but an imputation upon his loyalty to the Union, and to his official oath, is deemed of too little consequence to require contradiction.

But the treasury plan of a Southern confederation is by no means a secret confined to the superior officers of that department. The subordinates are blurting it about the streets in a tone of defiance, which shows that they have the utmost confidence in its success.

I give the President credit for being opposed to disunion.—*Cor. of N. York Times.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

The subscribers to the testimonial to the officers and crew of the Minnie Shaeffer, who rescued the passengers of the steamer Connaught, met yesterday and distributed the funds as follows: $500 to Mate; $100 to each sailor and the remainder, about $3,500, to Capt. Wilson. The City Life Insurance Companies have also settled $150 per annum, for life, upon Capt. Wilson, to be continued to his wife if she survives him.

OMAHA, Oct. 25.

A bold counterfeiter, representing himself as L. A. Spaulding, passed upon Messrs. Barrows, Millard & Co., bankers of this city, on the 20th inst., $1,326 in counterfeit ten dollar bills upon the bank of the Interior, Albany, N. Y., for which he received their drafts on Gilman, Son & Co., New York, for one thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars. It is supposed he has gone east. Barrows, Millard & Co., have stopped payment of the same. The counterfeits are well executed and calculated to deceive the best judges.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

The position of the Post Office Department is this, the public demands facilities like those in London and Paris. The department is anxious to grant them, but claims that it can be done only by having a monopoly of business which it is now endeavoring to secure by the enforcement of the laws against private expresses. The opposition with which it meets occasions much embarrassment.

The Secretary of the navy has directed the commander of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, to investigate the charge recently made through the newspapers against Lieut. Starke, of the marine corps, of punishing men by crucifixion.

SCRANTON, Oct. 25.

A horrible accident occurred at 12 o'clock this morning at Port Griffith, between Pittston and Welkesboro at Penna Coal Co works. A car containing 12 miners started for the mine down a slope of 1,500 feet, when about half way the rope broke and the car was precipitated to the bottom, eight men were instantly killed, two are not expected to live. The balance were saved by jumping from the car.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

Smithworth Barnes, a leading merchant and a well known citizen of Plymouth, committed suicide yesterday by drowning. Cause was mental depression.

It is reported that a mackerel schooner of Gloucester was recently run down in a dense fog, near Cape Cause, and after floating two days water logged, seven of the crew were washed overboard. The remaining seven recovered the boat, when two more died of exhaustion. The survivors were recovered by a Portuguese vessel and carried to St. Domingo, where the American Consul treated them kindly and would send them home. No names are given.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 16.

Douglas addressed an immense crowd last evening. Yancey speaks to-night. Yancey refused to divide time with Gov. Foote, and the latter then announced that he should speak after Yancey concluded.

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct 26.

The British schooner Humming Bird, Capt. Callahan, from Labrador for Halifax, was wrecked on the 7th inst., off Anti Costa, the captain, steward and one seaman were drowned. The others, four in number, were saved, two on a raft and two were picked from the wreck, having been six days without food or drink.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 25.

Apprehensions of danger from yellow fever are now no longer felt in this city and vicinity.

The Havana correspondent of the *Mercury*, says the report is unfounded that Spain is fitting out a fleet at Havana to aid Miramon.

The Spanish and Venezuela Minister and the Spanish Consul at Laguyra and 120 Spanish emigrants from Venezuela had arrived at Savanah.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 26.

The steamer Isabel from Havana, Oct. 23, has arrived. Sugar was unchanged and the crop promising.

The ship Cero Gordo, from New Orleans, bound to Cork with a cargo of 1,900 bales of cotton, bilged on the 15th inst., on Loggerhead shoals, Tortugas. A third of her cargo would be saved dry and the rest damaged.

The English barque Louisa Balize Manor from Balize, bound to Queenstown with mahogany and dye woods, arrived leaking and was unloading.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

Official dispatches received at Washington from China, state that Minister Ward was to embark immediately on board the Hartford, at Shanghai, and proceed to Peiho.

The steamships New York and City of Manchester sailed to-day for Europe. The New York took 113 passengers, including Capt. Mowry of the National Observatory, and 97,300 dollars in specie, besides 12,000 pounds of silver ore. The City of Manchester took 153 passengers but no specie.

The steamship Matanzas from Matanzas is signalled.

At Pickton, N. S. on the 12th inst. Abraham Peterson and his wife were murdered and their house fired by robbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.

A report having been current here that the Governor elect, Col. Curtin, was dead, we are happy to assert its untruth. He is in good health in Boston, and speaks to-night at Providence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.

Notwithstanding the urgent application for the postponement of the Kansas land sales, the Secretary of the Interior has not regarded it as proper, under the existing laws, to submit the recommendation to the President. With that view, as in the case of those soon to be sold in Minnesota, the relief suggested by the Secretary is that the lands of pre-emptors shall not be sold. They will have the benefit of the twelve months credit allowed by law for payment for the lands, which thus become subject to private entry.

The President has made a decision in the case of Gen. Harney, which will be promulgated to the War Department, though he is regarded as having violated the orders of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The steamship Asia arrived this afternoon from Liverpool, on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th.

The City of Washington arrived last night. English politics are unimportant. Sir Henry Smith is dead. It is reported that the French army at Rome will be augmented to sixty thousand men.

France was supplying Sardinia, with large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Bank of France decreased 90,000,000 francs during the month.

The *Constitutionel* has a semi-official article complaining of Sardinia and pointing to a congress as the only means of setting matters right. The Bourse was animated and was advanced to 61f 15c.

The cannonading of Capua commenced on the 9th and the Garibaldians gained fresh positions. It was suspended twenty-four hours to bury the dead, and was recommenced on the 10th and continued till the 11th. It was reported that Garibaldi was wounded at Volturno.

A decree was issued for a vote on the 21st by universal suffrage as to the union of Italy under Victor Emanuel. The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies adopted the order of the day rendering homage to Garibaldi and approving of the project of a law, for annexation, by a vote of 290 to 6.

Cavour proceeded to vote by defining his policy. He urged union and said he desired Rome for the Capital of Italy and uttered a menace against Venetia. It is denied that Russia and Prussia sent a protest to Turin identical with that of Austria.

Victor Emanuel had arrived at Gualtamore.

The steamer City of Norfolk got away with 1,500 slaves.

The missing African mail steamer Cleopatra, had returned under canvas, with machinery broken.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The police arrested a gang of counterfeiters, having a large quantity of spurious bills on the East River bank of New York.

The propeller Victoria was seized on Saturday on suspicion of being a slaver.

A Washington dispatch says Governor Letcher, of Virginia, reports four batteries will be at Richmond this week, and that nineteen companies of cavalry are reported by him as being organized.

RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—The temporary stoppage of Russel, Majors & Waddell, heretofore noticed, was occasioned, as is generally known, by the failure on the part of the Government to forward at the usual season large army supplies for the interior, and for the transportation of which they were contractors. This firm have recently made such payments and so arranged their business as to render everything satisfactory to our bankers and others, and they are again going ahead as usual. We are the more pleased to be able to make this announcement, as the firm has been long and favorably known throughout the West; and all concede their large wealth and general usefulness (in connection with their various enterprises in opening up and developing the interior, the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, of which their Mr. Russell was the proprietor, and the firm the largest stockholders, as also the greatest of all enterprises, the Pony Express), have contributed more to fix public sentiment and firmly establish the great Central route to the Pacific as practicable for a fast daily mail, than the combined action of all others. Men of such gigantic enterprise should be remembered, and we doubt not an appreciating public will award to this company a valuable mail service during the next Congress.—*Ex.*, Oct. 28.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, Oct. 28, *Via* Shelburne, 29th.—The steamship Paltos, Capt. Wilton, from Havre and Southampton the 17th, passed Cape Race at 6 a.m. Sunday, and was boarded by the Press yatch. Her news is three days later than that by the Asia, at New York.

The steamships Teutonia, Anglo Saxon and Adriatic had arrived out.

The Neapolitan princes had ordered a renewal of the attack on the Garibaldians.

Advices from China state that the Allies had attacked the Tartar camp, and that the Chinese fled in disorder. The grand attack on the Tartar forces would take place on the 15th of August.

Victor Emanuel entered Naples on the 17th. He had already entered the Neapolitan town of Gullannovia, amid enthusiasm.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples.

The diplomatists at Gaeta had protested against the decree relative to Milan, and all the ambassadors had signed it.

Gen Guyon had reoccupied Viterbo.

Three new forts, armed with rifled cannon, had been completed between Sido and Malamocteo, and the armaments on the whole of the Venetian shore are being renewed and connected with an electric battery.

The vote on the question of annexation to Piedmont, is to be taken in Sicily, Oct. 21st.

It was asserted that great consternation prevailed among the Turin Cabinet, in consequence of the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors having remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the kingdom of Naples. The Russian Ambassador will demand his passports, if no regard is paid to the protest.

Advices from China state that the allied troops reached the Peiho, August 1st, and established camps at Pethary. They found the northern and southern forts evacuated, and attacked the Tartar camp on the 12th. The Chinese fled in disorder. At the departure of the mail, the allies were opposite the Taku Fort, where the Chinese were preparing to resist. The grand attack was to take place August 15th. The rebels attacked Shanghai August 8th, and were repulsed. Trade was stopped.

Died:

In this city, on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 8 a.m., MRS. CATHARINE CLAWSON, aged 56 years and 10 months. She was a true devotee and unswerving friend of the Mormon church and religion.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1860.

New Moon, 12d. 5h. 10m., p.m.

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES. H.	M.	SUN SETS. H.	M.	SUN FAST. MIN.	SEC.	MOON RISES. H.	M.	MOON'S PLACE.
11	*Sun.*	6	44	4	54	15	44	5	21	reins
12	*Mon.*	6	45	4	53	15	36	Sets.		secrets
13	*Tues.*	6	46	4	52	15	26	4	58	secrets
14	*Wed*	6	47	4	51	15	17	5	45	thighs
15	*Thu.*	6	49	4	50	15	5	6	75	thighs
16	*Fri.*	6	50	4	48	14	55	7	49	knees
17	*Sat.*	6	51	4	47	14	43	8	57	knees

PHENOMENA, &c.

☽ runs low, 15th.

Mars, being evening star, is south before 7.

Prepare, for December brings winter.

Advertisements.

Fresh Arrival OF NEW GOODS.

STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS!

J. CALISHER & CO.

BEG to inform the public that they are in receipt of a shipment of

NEW GOODS,

Per Crisman's Last Train,

And are determined to conduct their business as heretofore on the principle of

"Live and let Live."

They have just received a choice and well-selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS STAPLE GOODS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting in part of

French and American Prints, Mohairs, Demins, Jeans, Flannels, Domestics, Tickings, Furniture Prints;

Brass Kettles; Tobacco;

Ladies', Gents', Misses', Children's and Infants' SHOES;

Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Notions; Jewelry, &c., &c.

We call the attention of all wishing to save, to favor us with their call and examine our stock and prices.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

On view of the requirements of the country, we have just imported a large variety of

COOKING STOVES,

of the most approved and fuel saving patterns. Come and see them.

6-tf J. CALISHER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between N. G. Blodgett and C. Dunn is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm will be collected by N. G. Blodgett.

NEWMAN G. BLODGETT, CRANDELL DUNN.

North Ogden, Nov. 1, 1860. 8-1t

Shooting of Beeves.

SINCE Saturday, the 3rd inst., from the west side of the Big Trail, 4 or 5 miles from Ogden, about 7 years old, the ends of his horns cut off, branded W. S. on the left hip, and the letter D on the left shoulder. Whoever has killed him will be dealt with according to law. The undersigned will pay five dollars reward for his delivery. 8-1t CHAS. FORD, 9th Ward.

LIKENESSES!

RE-OPENED, OUR

PICTURE GALLERY,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Next door to Messrs. G. Crouyn & Co.'s Store;

WHERE we are prepared to furnish the public with LIKENESSES of every style.

Ambrotypes, Photographs, Melainotypes, Letter Pictures, Locket do., Breast-pin do., CHEAPER THAN EVER, having just received from the East the greatest variety of Fancy Cases, &c., ever imported to the Territory.

6-tf CHAFFIN & STURGES.

JOHN TAYLOR, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has commenced business next door north of Jno. M. Browne's Store, west side of East Temple St.; and having had many years of practical experience in the art of cutting and making up the most fashionable garments, feels competent to execute orders in a manner satisfactory to all who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ Cutting done to order. 6 2m

NOTICE.

AS I purpose leaving Great Salt Lake City, on, or about the 15th of the present month, all persons having any claims or accounts properly authenticated for settlement against me, are hereby notified and requested to present the same to me, at my residence, for settlement, previous to that time. I will not recognize any claim as having validity, if not presented within the period named.

All persons, in any manner indebted to me, are also hereby notified to come forward and settle their accounts prior to the above mentioned date; otherwise they will be placed in proper hands for collection. CHARLES MOGO.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 21 1860. 2t

City Academy for Boys and Girls

WILL open Monday, Nov. 19, the winter term of twenty weeks.

TERMS:

Reading, Writing and Numbers, per qr. $4 00
English Grammar, Geography, Algebra, Surveying, Geometry and other branches, per quarter - - - - - - 6 00
Boarding and tuition per quarter 60 00
No pupil admitted for a less term than one qr.

G. W. MOUSLEY, Principal.

N. B. Payment required in advance. 5-2.

Who Claims the Cow?

WILLIAM BUDGE received a milch COW from David Savage, at Wood River, in the beginning of August last, for the purpose of bringing her to this city. The person to whom it belongs is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

For particulars and settlement, apply at this office. 5-2t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

4,000 BUSHELS of Wheat, also Oats, and Barley, for which the highest market price will be paid.

THOMAS BOX.

July 27, 1860. 1-tf.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!

GEORGE GODDARD

HAS just received, on commission, a quantity of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Children's Fancy Do., &c. &c.,

which he is determined to sell VERY, VERY CHEAP for Cash.

For instance:

Good Pants, lined, $2 00 a pair and upwards.
Plush Vests, - - 2 25 each "
Over Coats, - - 8 25 each "
Good Strong Hunting Shoes - - - - 2 50 per pair.

(Every thing else in like proportion.)

and lots of things for Ladies, equally cheap.

My store is one door north of Thomas Box's.

N.B Those who wish for Bargains had better come quick. 1-tf

W. I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal.

Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. G. S. L. City. 4tf

NOTICE.

MESSRS. HOUTZ & BRINGHURST beg to inform the public that they have a large and excellent assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of every description, at their establishment in Scrugsville, with they will exchange for Wheat and Cattle, allowing the highest market price. They have also a large quantity of Wool, which they will exchange for wheat or cash. Call and see us at the Houtz & Co.'s Mill. s3-tf

CACHE VALLEY DRUG STORE.

J. H. MARTINEAU

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Cache county that he has established a

Drug Store at Logan,

Cache county, where he keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

of the best quality, consisting of Grafe berg Pills, Eye bolsm, Children's Panacea, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, Green Mountain Ointment, and a great variety of the staple articles of the trade. Also, Indigo, Logwood, Alum, Copperas, Essences, Soap, Alcohol, &c., &c., &c., which he will sell low for cash. Physicians are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

An assortment of

STAPLE GOODS

kept constantly on hand, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Liquors, DRY GOODS, and a great variety of notions. Also, Rifles, Double barreled Guns, and Ammunition, which will be sold low for cash.

☞ Butter, Lard, Eggs, &c., WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid.

5-3m JAMES H. MARTINEAU.

NEW STORE!

JUST OPENED,

On 2nd South Temple Street, opposite the City Hall, Thirteenth Ward.

E. B. WOOLLEY AND SONS

HAVE just received, and now offer for Sale, a small but choice selection of

STAPLE GOODS,

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Teas, currants, prunes, dried apples, rice, soap, candles, tobacco, cheese, pepper, &c.

Also, a few Gallons of

Mollissi Wine, and Catawba Grape

at $20, Salt, &c.

Salt—Every man, woman and child ought to have salt in the house, but you should avoid those salts of stone, of the Sandwich Islands which are all gone; and the last of the grade, being up to your notice, and where you want, you will know how much money to send.

6 2t GEORGE GODDARD.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF 1860, FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CHAIR,

Has been fought and the

VICTORY WON,

By either a low Democrat or a Black and White Republican, no matter which; but if

A REWARD OF $100,000 IN GOLD

Was offered, to inform the people of Utah, where a little money can be laid out to the best advantage, I should direct them to a small STORE in

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

At the Sign of

BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, AND STATIONERY.

Opposite Grenig's Bakery. The Proprietor, whose name is

GEORGE GODDARD,

having received several thousand dollars worth of

GOODS

TO SELL ON COMMISSION,

submits the following list of prices, which he invites the public carefully to read over.

Mohair, Beaver, Sattinett and Cloth Over Coats	from $8 25 to 17 00	
Pants, cottonade and jeans	2 00	a pair
do. sattinett	3 00 to 3 50	"
do. corduroy	3 50	"
do. blue cloth, doe skin, &c.	5 00	&upward
Vests—plush, cassimere & silk	2 25	do
Fine merino Shirts	1 25	
Eureka Yoke do	2 25	
Check do	75	
Hickory do	75	
Fancy wool do	2 00	
Linsey do	1 25	
Grey over Shirts	2 00	
Boy's green wool Gloves	20	per p l
Linen Collars	25	each
Fancy Muffetts	1 00	"
Grey merino Socks	40	per pair
White do do	35	"
Heavy grey cotton do	30	"
Unbleached do do	25	"
Ladies' merino finish Hose	40	"
do slate do	30 & 35	"
do mixed do	35	"
do extra size wool do	55	"
Misses' cotton Hose (fleeced)	40	"
Fine tooth Brushes	25	each
Opera Hoods	75	"
Fancy Silks (all Linen)	3 00	"
White do, linen fronts	1 50	"
Fancy do do	1 75	"
Ladies' silk Belts	40	"
do leather do	20	"
Pocket Combs	25	"
Fine horn small Tooth	25	"
do ivory do	30 & 40	"
do India rubber do	30	"
White agate Buttons	25	per 12 doz
Colored do	50	"
Ladies' buckskin Gloves	1 00	per pair
do silk do	1 00	"
do drab colster do	1 00	"
Gent's drab buck, lined	1 50	"
do silk do	1 25	"
do kid do	1 25 & 1 50	"
Cotton Handkerchiefs	25	each
Fine do	35	"
Silk do	1 00 & 1 10	"
do do	1 25 & 1 50	"
Linen do	50	"
White Lace	1 50	for 24 yds.
Ladies' fancy Handkerch'fs	30	each
Dotted Swiss Muslin	50	per yard
Black velvet Ribbon from 60 cts to $2 50		per 12 yards
Black silk neck Handkerchiefs	1 75	each
Whalebone	40 & 50	per doz
Gents' Drawers	1 25	per pair
do white ribbed do	1 25	"
Crimea Caps for winter	2 50	each
Gents' beaver Gloves	3 00	per pair
do Seal do	2 50	"
Hatchets	1 50	each
Mill Files	1 40	"
Saws	75	"
Grey Flannel	60	per yard
Blue do	60	"
Cottonade	45	"
Kentucky Jeans	40	"
Bed Ticking	30	"
Blue Drilling	22½	"
Denims	25	"
Hickory	20	"
Check	20	"
Linsey	35	"
Bleached Drilling	20	"
Bleached Muslin	18	"
Bed Quilts	9 50	each
Gingham	30	per yard
Delaine	30 & 35	"
Calico	13	"
Double woollen Shawls	$6 00 to $7 50	each
Gents Hats	from 2 00 to 5 00	"
Children a fancy do	1 00 to 2 25	"
Gents' Slippers	1 50	per pair
Ladies' do	1 25	"
do shoes	1 75 to 2 25	"
Men's do	2 25 to 2 75	"
Boys' Brogans	1 75	"
Children's do	85	"
Boys' Boots	3 00	"
Men's Boots	5 00 & 6 00	"
Tobacco	35	per plug
Bed Cords	50	each
Soap	35	per bar
McGuffey's 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th Readers	25, 40, 60 & 1 00	each
McG ffey's Spellers	25	"
Ray's Arithmetic, 3rd part	75	"
Primers with alphabet	10 & 15	"
Copy Books	15, 20 & 25	"
Writing Paper	25	per quire
Foolscap	50	"
Legal	50	"
Webster's School Dictionary	75	each
Carmine or Red Ink	50	per bot.

(Besides a general assortment of Stationery.)

☞ The above for Cash only, and at the prices marked.

Pyper's Refined Mountain Saleratus, at 20c. per lb., or $25 per 100 lbs.

A choice lot of Valley Raised APPLES.

CHARLES KING,

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER,

CARPENTER AND HOUSE JOINER,

EMIGRATION STREET.

REPAIRS promptly executed. Give me a call. 3-tf

Labor is Wealth—Persevere & Prosper.

D. J. ROSS, SHOEMAKER,

BEGS to inform the public that his Shop is in the POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS, on 2nd South Street, where he still continues to serve his customers with whatever they want his line. All kinds of produce taken as pay. 3-3m

WHO WILL EXCHANGE?

I HAVE 32 acres of Farming Land enclosed by fence, and under cultivation, together with a good dwelling house, which I will exchange for City property, cash, or stock.

For particulars, apply at the MOUNTAINEER office. 1-tf.

EMILY H. MILLS,

Milliner, Mantle and Dressmaker, and Embroiderer,

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her friends and the ladies generally.

Orders punctually and neatly executed, and charges moderate.

Emigration Street, 13th Ward, G. S. L. City. s3 3m

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Saxony sheep and lamb's wool, fine wool, &c.

1 tf JOSEPH L HEYWOOD.

MILLWORK & MACHINERY.

WE are prepared to build or repair all kinds of Millwork and Machinery, including water, wind and horse powers; dills, reapers and threshers; sugar and farming mills; by contract or otherwise, at the lowest prices for ready pay.

Those having Slates machinery will find it to their advantage to employ us.

Patterns for castings and models of machinery made to order.

Our terms are—Store pay, produce of all kinds at the current rates, 10 per cent discount for cash.

WM. J. SILVER, J. FORBES.

East side of 10th Ward, G. S. L. City. s5-3m

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, STATIONERY, CROCKERY WARE, And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for

CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,

on reasonable terms.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. s1-tf

Great Reduction!

THE PURE POTEEN CHEAPER THAN EVER AT THE TENTH WARD DISTILLERY.

Wholesale, $2 50; Retail, $3 00.

THE undersigned again returns thanks for the liberal patronage of his friends heretofore, and begs to assure them that he has still on hand at his residence, near the OLD POTTERY, in the 10th Ward, a superior

UNADULTERATED ARTICLE

OF

GRAIN WHISKY,

Also prepared by himself and warranted, a delicious article of

PURE CORDIAL.

The distillery is still under the constant personal superintendence of the proprietor, who holds himself responsible that no deleterious matter is introduced into his liquors either in the distillation or rectifying thereof. His long experience in the business has prepared him to compete with the best professors in the art.

1-tf. GEORGE BADDLEY.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

THERE may be found this fall, at the Nurseries and Gardens of Charles H. Oliphant, 12th Ward, a choice assortment of Fruit Trees.

Apple trees, two years old, grafted with some of the best summer, fall and winter varieties from the States.

Several thousand fine Peach Trees, one, two, and three years old.

Plum trees, two years old, of several choice varieties from the States.

Peach trees, one, two and three years old.

Apricot trees, a large quantity, one and two years old.

Grape Vines and Locust trees.

Also, one thousand Hooker Strawberry Plants, one of the finest strawberries cultivated in the States.

Wheat, corn, hay, produce of all kinds, lumber, shingles and wood, taken in exchange. 3tf

Fresh Arrivals!

FRESH ARRIVALS!!

GOODS! GOODS!

GOODS,

Cheaper, Still Cheaper!

IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY,

AT

WALKER BROTHERS',

East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,

AND

Main St., Fairfield, Camp Floyd.

☞ The attention of Country Dealers particularly solicited. 1-tf

Elected Poetry.

CHESS AND CHECKMATING.

BY OUR READERS.

My little love, do you remember,
Ere we were grown so sadly wise,
Those evenings in the bleak December,
Curtained warm from the snowy weather
When you and I played chess together,
Checkmated by each other's eyes?

Ah, still I see your soft white hand,
Hovering warm o'er Queen and Knight;
Brave Pawns in valiant battle stand.
The double Castles guard the wings;
The Bishop bent on distant things,
Moves sliding through the fight.
Our fingers touch; our glances meet,
And falter; falls your golden hair
Against my cheek, your bosom sweet
Is heaving. Down the field your Queen
Rides slow, her soldiery all between,
And checks me unaware.

Ah, me! the little battle's done,
Dispersed is all its chivalry.
Full many a move since then have we,
'Mid life's perplexing chequers, made,
And many a game with fortune played.
What is it we have won?
This, this at least, if this alone,
That never, never, nevermore,
As in those still nights of yore
(Ere we were grown so sadly wise),
Can you and I shut out the skies,
Shut out the world and wintry weather;
And, eyes exchanging warmth with eyes,
Play chess as then we played together?

Gleanings.

FATHER DEAN.—Father Dean, for many years a preacher in one of the old towns of Connecticut, was one summer day preaching to his flock, when he discovered signs of approaching rain. Stopping in the midst of his sermon, he said: "My friends, we should not slight the gifts of the Lord by neglecting to take care of them; and, as I have a little piece of grain cut that is likely to get wet, if you will rise I'll pronounce the benediction." Having given this, the old gentleman went to look after his grain, leaving his sermon for the next fair day.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.—In a late article in *Frazer's Magazine*, this brief but beautiful passage occurs: "Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look; with a father's smile of approbation or a sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand or a brother's noble act of forbearance; with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows; with bird's nests admired but not touched; with creeping ants and almost imperceptible emmets; with humming bees and glass bee-hives; with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones, and words to mature to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue and to the sense of all good to God himself."

STRANGE WOMEN WANTED.—Mrs. Dr. Lydia Sayer Hasbrouck advertises in her last *Sybil:* Wanted.—An intended bride who is willing to commence housekeeping in the same style in which her parents began. Twenty fashionable young ladies who dare be seen wielding a dusting brush, or darning their brother's stockings, if a gentleman should happen to make an early call. Ten independent young ladies of good families who dare to wear their last winter's bonnets to church on a fine Sunday. Fourteen young ladies who are anybody, who dare to be seen in the street wearing shoes with soles thick enough to keep their feet warm. Fifty young ladies of sufficient age to go in company, who dare confess they ever made a loaf of bread or a pudding.

BEECHER ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Henry Ward Beecher is very severe on those ministers and public speakers who complain of losing their voices. Their ailments are the results of their own faults. He does not like, however, boisterous and vociferous men That gun does not carry a ball the farthest that makes the most noise in going off. Acoustic aids are humbugs. What does a rooster care for them? A bull will sound a bass note that would make Westminster Abbey shake. A crow will caw to you at two miles distant, without the fear of bronchitis. A dog will bark to a whole town without the slightest inconvenience—to himself. And yet, men who are brought up to speaking, as the business of their lives, can not make themselves heard at a hundred feet distance, or only by exertions that send them home for liniments, bandages and acoustics.

Varieties.

TURNS is no greater sign of a mean and sordid man than to dote upon riches; nor is anything more magnificent than to lay them out freely in acts of bounty and liberality.

A gentleman in a steamboat asked the man who came to collect the passage money if there was any danger of being blown up, as the steam made such a horrid noise. "Not the least," said the sharp collector, "unless you refuse to pay your fare."

The richest endowments of the mind are temperance, prudence and fortitude. Prudence it is a universal virtue, which enters into the composition of all the rest; and where she is not, fortitude loses its name and nature.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices and duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.

Dean Swift, with his characteristic sneer, gives the following receipt of courtship:
Two or three dears, and two or three sweets,
Two or three bills or two or three treats,
Two or three serenades given as a lure,
Two or three oaths how much they endure,
Two or three messages sent in one day,
Two or three times led out from the play,
Two or three tickets for two or three times,
Two or three love letters writ all in rhymes;
Two or three months keeping strict to these rules
Can never fail making a couple of fools.

It has always been said, that many a man has missed being a great man, by splitting into two middling ones. Concentrate your energies if you would make a figure in the world.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Public Acts
OF THE
THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President, and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. CXX.—*An Act to dissolve the "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia" and to authorize the Transfer of its Effects to the "Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind."*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the trustees of "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society of the District of Columbia," incorporated by an act of Congress approved on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-two, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, by deed or other instrument in writing, to transfer all their funds and property of every description to the "Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," incorporated by an act of Congress approved February fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by said corporate bodies and incorporated in such deed or instrument of writing.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said deed of transfer or instrument of writing shall be recorded in the recorder's office for land titles, in the county of Washington, and District of Columbia, and the terms and conditions of said deed shall be obligatory upon said Columbia Institution as if they formed a part of its charter; and from the date of the record thereof, as aforesaid, the trustees of "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum Society" shall be forever thereafter absolved from their trust, and the act of June thirteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, conferring upon them corporate powers and privileges, shall be thenceforward repealed: *Provided*, That all the debts and pecuniary liabilities of the said "Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum shall be transferred to, assumed by, and be debts of the said "Columbia Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," which shall be responsible therefor, and suits at law or in equity may be commenced against said last-mentioned corporation the same as if said debts had been originally incurred by it.

APPROVED, June 13, 1860.

CHAP. CXXI.—*An Act extending the Charter incorporating the "German Benevolent Society," of Washington City, in the District of Columbia, approved July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all those persons who are, or shall hereafter become, members of the "German Benevolent Society," of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the "German Benevolent Society," and shall so continue until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty; and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and by that name may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of law and equity and in all other places whatsoever; and by that name may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter, and renew at pleasure, and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution such by laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to the laws and Constitution of the United States; and, generally, to do and execute all acts necessary or proper for the objects of said corporation, subject to the limitations of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the monthly contributions and all other moneys received on account of the society, may, from time to time, be invested in the public stocks of the United States, in loans to individuals, or in stocks of any incorporated banking institution or corporation, and the moneys so invested or that may be deposited shall be drawn out of the bank or place of deposit only on the order of the treasurer, countersigned by the secretary and approved by the president: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the said society or body political, shall not, at any one time, hold or possess property, real, personal, or mixed, exceeding in total value the sum of twenty thousand dollars: *And provided*, That the annual interest on the capital of the company, or the whole or any part of the capital, may, from time to time, be applied to aid and succor the poor and destitute of the society, or to such other charitable objects as the company may select.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for the said corporation to deal or trade in the manner of a bank, nor issue any note in the nature of a bank note, nor transact any other kind of business, or deal in any other manner or thing than is expressly authorized by the second section of this act; and any officer or officers who shall have assented to any such dealing or trade shall, on conviction thereof in the proper court, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, one half to the use of the poor of the city of Washington, District of Columbia, and the other half to the use of the person who may prosecute the same: *Provided, always*, That Congress may, at any time, amend, alter, or annul this act.

APPROVED, June 13, 1860.

CHAP. CXXII.—*An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of Prospect Hill Cemetery.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Augustus E. L. Keese, John G. Stork, Fred Heider, John Walter, John Guttensohn, B. Obermeyer Christopher Friess, and George Shultz, the present members of the German Evangelical Society, and their successors in said society, be, and they are hereby, created a body politic and corporate, by the name and title of the Prospect Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia, and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and liable to sue and be sued in any court of law and equity, may have and use a common seal, and shall have power to purchase and hold not exceeding one hundred acres of land in the District of Columbia, north of the limits of the city of Washington, [and] to sell and dispose of such parts of said land as may not be wanted for the purpose of a cemetery: *Provided*, That at least seventeen contiguous acres shall be forever appropriated and set apart as a cemetery, with authority to said corporation to receive gifts and bequests for the purpose of ornamenting and improving said cemetery, and to hold such personal property as may be requisite to carry out this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by a president, secretary, and six directors, who shall be elected annually by a majority of the votes of said society; the said president, secretary and directors, to fill all vacancies in their own body, and shall have power to lay out and ornament the grounds; remove and alter old buildings, and erect new ones, to lay out and sell, or dispose of burial lots; to appoint all necessary officers and agents, and fix their several duties and compensation; and to make such by-laws, rules and regulations, as they may deem proper for conducting the affairs of the corporation, for the government of lot holders and visitors to the cemetery, and for the transfer of stock, and the evidence thereof. In all elections held under this act, each proprietor shall be entitled to one vote.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no streets, lanes, alleys, roads, or canals, of any sort, shall be opened through the property of said corporation exclusively used and appropriated to the purpose of a cemetery: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize said corporation to obstruct any public road, or street, or lane, or alley, now actually opened and used as such.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone or other structure placed in said cemetery, or any fence, railing or work for protection or ornament of said cemetery, or any tomb, monument, gravestone or other structure thereon, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, or remove any tree, shrub or plant within the limits of said cemetery, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county of Washington, shall be punished by fine, at the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offence, of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That until an election be held under the provisions of this act, the eight last named persons in section first shall be the managers of said corporation, and that all officers shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall be elected or appointed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That burial lots in said cemetery shall not be subject to the debts of the stockholders thereof, and the land of the company dedicated to the purpose of a cemetery shall not be subject to taxation of any kind.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall provide for the return, from time to time, to the corporation of Washington, reports of all interments made in said cemetery of persons who may have died within the limits of the said corporation of Washington in such manners and according to such forms as may be prescribed, from time to time, by the corporation of Washington.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That a certificate under seal of the corporation, of the ownership of any lot aforesaid, shall in all respects, have the same effect as any conveyance from said corporation of said lot would have if executed, acknowledged, and recorded, as conveyances of real estate are required to be.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, or scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as currency.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, modify, or repeal the foregoing act.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the stockholders in the said company shall be held liable in his or her individual capacity, for all the debts and liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit, as other debts or liabilities, before the court or tribunal having jurisdiction of the case.

APPROVED, June 13, 1860.

CHAP. CXXVIII. *An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to Define and Regulate the Jurisdiction of the District Courts of the United States in California in regard to the Survey and Location of Confirmed Private Land Claims.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the surveyor-general of California shall, in compliance with the thirteenth section of an act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle [the] private land claims in the State of California," approved March three, eighteen hundred and fifty one, have caused any private land claim to be surveyed, and a plat to be made thereof, he shall give notice that the same has been done, and the survey and plat approved by him, by a publication once a week for four weeks in two newspapers, one published in the city of San Francisco, and one of which the place of publication is nearest the land, if the land is situated in the northern district of California; and once a week for four weeks in two newspapers, one published in Los Angeles, and one of which the place of publication is nearest the land, if the land is situated in the sourthern district of California; and until the expiration of such time, the survey and plat shall be retained in his office, subject to inspection.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the district courts of the United States for the northern and southern districts of California are hereby authorized, upon the application of any party interested, to make an order requiring any survey of a private land claim within their respective districts to be returned into the district court for examination and adjudication, and on the receipt of said order, duly certified by the clerk of either of said courts, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general to transmit said survey and plat forthwith to the said court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said order shall be granted by said courts on the application of any party whom the district courts, or the judge thereof, in vacation, shall deem to have such an interest in the survey and location of a land claim, as to make it just and proper, that he should be allowed to take testimony and to intervene for his interest therein; and if objections to the survey and location shall be made on the part of the United States, the order to return the survey into court shall be made on the motion of the district attorney founded on sufficient affidavits; and if the application for such order is made by other parties claiming to be interested in, or that their rights are affected by, such survey and location, the court, or the judge in vacation, shall proceed summarily, on affidavits or otherwise, to inquire into the facts of such interest, and shall, in its discretion, determine whether the applicant has such an interest therein, as under the circumstances of the case, to make it proper that he should be heard in opposition to the survey, and shall grant or refuse the order to return the survey and location, as shall be just: *Provided, however*, That all parties claiming interest under preemption, settlement, or other right or title derived from the United States, shall not be permitted to intervene separately; but the rights and interests of said parties shall be represented by the district attorney of the United States, intervening in the name of the United States, aided by counsel acting for said parties jointly if they think proper to employ such counsel: *And provided further*, That before proceeding to take the testimony, or to determine on the validity of any objection so made to the survey and location aforesaid, the said courts shall cause notice to be given, by public advertisement, or in some other form to be prescribed by their rules, to all parties in interest, that objection has been made to such survey and location, and admonishing all parties in interest to intervene for the protection of such interest; and the said courts shall adopt rules providing for the prompt and summary decision of all controversies on surveys and locations that may arise under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when on the application of the party or parties interested as aforesaid, in said survey and location, the same shall be returned into court, the said parties may proceed to take testimony as to any matters necessary to show the true and proper location of the claim; such testimony to be taken in such manner, by deposition or otherwise, or by commission, as the court may direct, and, on hearing the allegations and proofs, the court shall render judgment thereon; and if, in its opinion, the location and survey are erroneous, it is hereby authorized to set aside and annul the same, or correct and modify it; and it is hereby made the duty of the surveyor-general, on being served with a certified copy of the decree of said court, forthwith to cause a new survey and location to be made, or to correct and reform the survey and location already made, so as to conform to the decree of the district court, to whom it shall be returned for confirmation and approval.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from after publication as aforesaid, no application shall be made to the said court for the said order, or when said order has been refused, or when an order shall have been obtained as aforesaid, and when the district court by its decree shall have finally approved said survey and location, or shall have reformed or modified the same, and determined the true location of the claim, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general to transmit, without delay, the plat or survey of the said claim to the General Land Office, and the patent for the land as surveyed shall forthwith be issued therefor, and no appeal shall be allowed from the order or decree as aforesaid of the said district court, unless applied for within six months from the date of the decree of said district courts, but not afterwards; and the said plat and survey so finally determined by publication, order, or decree, as the case may be, shall have the same effect and validity in law as if a patent for the land so surveyed had been issued by the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all surveys and locations heretofore made and approved by the surveyor-general of California, which have been returned into the said district courts or either of them, or in which proceedings are now pending for the purpose of contesting or reforming the same, are hereby made subject to the provisions of this act, except that in the cases so returned or pending no publication shall be necessary on the part of the surveyor-general.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the performance of the duties imposed by this act, and the act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle [the] private land claims in the State of California, passed March third eighteen hundred and fifty-one," there shall be allowed to the judges of the northern and southern districts of California, as follows: To the judge of the northern district such a sum as will, when added to his fixed and permanent salary allowed by law and received by him, make his compensation amount to the sum of six thousand dollars per annum, and such additional compensation to be computed from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and to the judge of the southern district such a sum as will, when added to his fixed and permanent salary allowed by law and received by him, make his compensation amount to the sum of thirty five hundred dollars, such compensation to be computed and allowed from the date of his appointment to said office, and to continue each for and during the performance of the additional services required to be performed by this act, but not exceeding two years from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all costs of surveys and publications, under the provisions of this act, shall be charged to and paid by the United States, and costs of litigation in the district courts shall abide the result thereof, and the court in its discretion may require security therefor.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED, June 14, 1860.

LIST OF AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE EASTERN STATES.
Hon. W. H. Hooper.
GENERAL AGENT FOR CALIFORNIA.
Dwight Eveleth, Esq.
GENERAL AGENT FOR CACHE COUNTY.
Judge Peter Maughan.
GENERAL AGENT FOR GREEN RIVER COUNTY.
Judge William Carter.
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE CALIFORNIA AND SALT LAKE MAIL ROUTE.
Major Howard Egan.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Santa Clara, Jacob Hamblin; Toquerville, Joshua T. Willes; Virgen City and Grafton, Sixtus E. Johnson; Washington, J. D. McCullough.

IRON COUNTY.

Cedar City, Richard V. Morris; Parowan, James Lewis; Paragoonah, Marius Ensign; Summit Creek, Seth Johnson.

BEAVER COUNTY

Beaver, Judge D. M. Thomas; Minersville, Jas. H. Rollins.

MILLARD COUNTY.

Fillmore, Jno. A. Ray; Cedar Springs, Levi Savage, jun.

SAN PETE COUNTY.

Manti, Geo. Peacock; Fort Ephraim, H. T. Peterson; Mount Pleasant, Wm. Morrison; Moroni, G. W. Bradley; Fountain Green, G. W. Johnson; Spring Town, C. G. Larsen.

JUAB COUNTY.

Nephi, T. B. Foote; Willow Creek, John Couch.

CEDAR COUNTY,

Camp Floyd and Fairfield, Messrs. Walker Bros.; Cedar Fort, J. Rodeback.

UTAH COUNTY.

Goshen, Wm. Price; Santaquin, Wm. McBride; Payson, F. W. Young, and Sabin, Beebe & Co.; Pondtown, H. B. M. Jolley; Spanish Fork, S. R. Wells; Springville, A. Johnson; Provo, Wm. Miller and H. H. Cluff; Pleasant Grove, W. G. Sterrett; American Fork, L. E. Harrington; Lehi, Lorenzo Hatch; Alpine City, J. W. Vance.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

Gardner's Mills, D. R Allen; Draperaville, David James; Union, D. S Clements; Mormon, Ezekiel Lee; Big Cottonwood, D. Brinton; Mill Creek, Franklin Neff; West Mill Creek, William Park; Taylorsville, S. Bennion; Sugar House Ward, G. Stringham; South Cottonwood, A. Cahoon and Jos. Hammond; Fort Herriman, J. J. Stocking.

TOOELE COUNTY.

Tooele City, Eli B. Kelsey; Grantsville, A. C. Brower; E. T. City, Geo. Bryon.

SHAMBIP COUNTY.

Rush Valley, Robert Miller.

DAVIS COUNTY.

Bountiful, W. S. Muir; Centerville, William Reeves; Farmington, Lot Smith and Jas. Leithead; Kaysville, C. Layton.

WEBER COUNTY.

Ogden, G. n. C. W. West; North Ogden, Thos Dunn; East Weber, T. J. Osborne; South Weber, Rd. Cook.

BOX ELDER COUNTY.

Brigham City, S. Smith; North Willow Creek, T. B. Hawkins.

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
FROM THE EAST.
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of their friends and customers to their
LARGE STOCK
OF
GOODS,
Just received from the East, which consists of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS
Millinery Goods,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HARDWARE,
Boots and Shoes,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS & CAPS,
GOLDEN ERA
COOK STOVES;
A FULL STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES
All of the above goods are for sale to the public at unusually low prices.
Country and Produce
taken in exchange for goods.
J. B. KIMBALL & CO.

HOWARD & BOWRING,
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES,
HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC.,
AT the Old Stand of CUMMINGS & JONES, and also at the SADDLERY adjoining the Post Office, and fronting on Main Street.
Having employed a large number of the most efficient workmen, H. & B. are prepared and determined to give the utmost satisfaction in the quality of all articles manufactured by them as well as in punctuality in filling orders.
A liberal price paid for hides, bark and oil.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange. 1-tf

WANTED,
AT my FURNITURE SHOP,
2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
2500 feet 3 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1¼ " "
2500 " 1½ " "
5000 " 1 " "
Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Quaking Asp Timber for Chairs.
A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.
Call and see. 1-tf J. C. LITTLE.

"Give us the Fruit of our own Hands, and let our own Works praise us in our Gates."
THE undersigned has opened his COMB FACTORY, in the 17th Ward, on Jordan Street, and sells a good article of Coarse and Fine Combs by the dozen and by the piece. I will take every kind of produce in exchange at Tithing Office prices, but will allow for meat 10c. a pound; for hard wood, $10; soft wood, $8 per cord; for home made cloth, $2 50; rolls, 75 cents; woollen yarn, $1 50 a pound, to encourage home manufacture.
1-3m LOUIS BISCHOFF.

WOODMANSEE & BROS.
HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of
GOODS,
have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by
HORD & DICKSON,
Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.
Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes; Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.
TERMS, CASH.
A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.
Give us a call. No trouble to show goods. 1-tf

SAVE YOUR PAPER RAGS.
THE inhabitants of Utah are requested to gather up and save their worn out wagon covers, and every description of cotton and linen rags for paper making, and deliver them, from time to time, to the Bishops of the severs Wards, or the *News* and MOUNTAINEER Offices or their agents, for which, when clean, they will be allowed five cents a pound. The rags can be sufficiently cleansed in pure water, without soap.
It is expected that, in a few months, all who wish can receive paper in exchange for rags.
EDWARD HUNTER, Presiding Bishop.
1-tf

Consulting Engineer and Millwright.
THOSE about to erect mills of any kind will do well to give me a call; as being well posted on the latest Improvements in Machinery, by personal experience, and continually receiving correspondence from the East in relation thereto, I shall be enabled to give them the benefit thereof without experimenting on untried novelties.
Books posted by the day, week or month.
WM J. SILVER.
East side of the 10th Ward, G. S. L. City.
s5-3m

Fire & Brimstone
A. C. PYPER
TAKES pleasure in presenting to the public a superior article of
HOME-MANUFACTURED
SULPHUR AND BRIMSTONE,
better than any imported from the States. For SALE at Messrs. NIXON, GODDARD, and A. TAYLOR & SON'S STORES, wholesale and retail.
Who will encourage Home Manufacture? 1-tf

E. MARTIN,
CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE
PAINTER,
GILDER, &c.
ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.
PUTTY,
Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.
THE BEST
PAINT SHOP,
IN THE TERRITORY,
In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

BIG COTTONWOOD
DISTILLERY.
THE Proprietor having opened a House in Salt Lake City, sign of
Pony Express,
is prepared to supply his customers with a very superior article of
WHISKY, BRANDY, CORDIAL, AND BEER.
☞ All kinds of Produce, especially Wheat, taken in exchange.
Sept. 17. s4-tf WILLIAM HOWARD.

GLOBE
BAKERY,
Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.
RICHARD COLIGHTLY
BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz.: Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that sojourners and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at 6 Brigham's Corner.
FINE LIGHT BREAD
Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cream Biscuit, Sweet wine, and Sugar for the said Cracker made to order on short notice.
Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c. 1-tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
SIGN OF BIG
T
Hooper, Eldredge & Co.
HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of
NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL
GOODS,
Consisting in part of
Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Well selected
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,
Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,
VARNISH AND PUTTY.
ALSO,
A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of
LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;
GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.
Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.
They are determined to SELL THEM
Low for Cash or Ready Pay,
and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.
☞ Remember the Sign of the Big T.
G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

JORDAN MILLS.
THE Proprietors of the above Mills respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and patrons, that they have thoroughly repaired and fitted up their mill in a manner not surpassed in the Territory. They are now prepared to attend to all business, in their line, entrusted to them.
To our old customers we return our thanks for past favors, and solicit their patronage anew.
1-tf D. R. ALLEN & Co.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLO'S HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.
Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient.
1-tf

NEW ARRIVALS
FROM THE EAST,
At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.
LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of
NEW GOODS.
FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES
May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.
A full assortment of citizen's as well as Sutler's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.
Fifty light Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.
1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

PANTECHNICON.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION!
A New Arrival of very Superior GOODS, and now Selling at Unparalelled Low Prices.
G. CLEMENTS,
GRATEFUL for many past favors, respectfully informs the public that he has opened his
NEW STORE
in EAST TEMPLE STREET, G. S. L. City; where he has on hand an extensive Stock of the best articles of
MERCHANDISE,
And the choicest varieties of
GROCERIES
that can be purchased in the Eastern Markets with ready money.
The GROCERIES consist of the luxuries and comforts of life—of everything suitable for the finest and most fastidious taste, and every comfort for the plainest appetite and humblest means.
The MERCHANDISE comprises Dry Goods of all kinds, textures, patterns, colors and shades to please and delight the eye, and adorn and comfort the body.
A large assortment of the most fashionable styles of
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
in great variety to suit old and young, rich and poor.
The patronage of discretion will learn with pleasure that he has on hand a splendid stock of uniform
SCHOOL BOOKS,
embracing McGuffey's series of Readers, Mitchel's Geography and Atlas, Ray's Arithmetic, Slates, Pencils, Stationary, &c., &c.
IRONMONGERY.
TINWARE.
Brass Kettles, Butts, Screws, Locking Glasses, Queensware, and Yankee Notions;
and, in short, everything suitable for the growing demands of a great and prosperous people.
The goods are marked at the lowest figures, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser.
The STORE may easily be distinguished by the large
TOWN CLOCK
in front of the building, which will give the correct time day and night, and be a guide to the East and Southern settlements in the Territory.
The strictest attention paid to business and customers. The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office and Residence, 13th Ward, opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

D. RICHARDSON, M.D.,
N. E. corner of West Temple, and 2nd South St.
I WILL wait upon all persons, in pursuit of health, who may favor me with a call. I keep constantly on hand a choice selection of medicine of the best quality for any practice, and Richardson's Compound Pectoral Sarsaparilla Bitters, and Family Pills. They have no equal for the bilious attacks peculiar to this climate. They are put up by me, fresh every month. Every family in the country should keep on hand this valuable medicine, which is ready for use when needed; have them instead of the cheap, useless preparations that are palmed off on Utah, which have been put up twenty years ago.
Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine Supporters, and other instruments, on an improved plan, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri (falling down of the womb). Persons troubled with these weaknesses, will find it to their advantage to consult DR. RICHARDSON.
Cash, wheat, flour, butter, eggs, &c., taken in exchange. Don't forget to bring it along.
1-tf.

DENTAL ART.
THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stockton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and English TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to accommodate such as may call on him, with from one to a full set on Gold Plates.
JAS. M. BARLOW,
Clock and Watch Maker,
1-tf First house east of the Deseret Store,
G. S. L. City.

PAINTING.
W. V. MORRIS,
HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
SHOP—Next door north of George Crouse's Store, East Temple Street. 1-tf

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.
THE undersigned have opened a NEW STORE, in
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY,
WHERE THEY ARE SELLING
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Ready Made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
JUDSON L. STODDARD,
THOMAS S. SMITH,
LEONARD G. RICE.
Farmington, Davis Co. 1-tf

JAMES HAGUE,
GUN AND LOCK SMITH.
[SHOP IN EAST TEMPLE STREET.]
RIFLES, Shot Guns, Revolving Pistols, &c., carefully cleaned, repaired and put in order.
Mexican Spurs made to order and always on hand.
☞ Call and see me. 1-tf

SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!
WILLIAM DERR
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE
KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
AND
CHEMICALS,
of the best quality.
A full assortment of the well-known
GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,
the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.
A great variety of
Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.
Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,
Of the best styles.
Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.
☞ Prescriptions carefully filled.
All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.
I can now offer the public an article of
Ale and Beer
that will compare favorably with any in the world.
WM. S. GODBE.
One door south of Drug Store, Main Street.
1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.
THEATRE & STREET
BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street, where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.
Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.
Cutting done. Terms reasonable.

A. G. [illegible]
BEGS leave to state to the [illegible] of the public in general, that he has [illegible]
Tailoring [illegible]
to the west [illegible] of Main Street, [illegible] Temple Street, where he will be happy to [illegible] his friends and the public generally.
All [illegible] done with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to fit. [illegible] of the latest fashions received monthly. [illegible] Coats, Pants and Vests made to order on short notice, and in the most fashionable style.
A large quantity of [illegible] always on hand.
Terms reasonable. [illegible]